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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WASHINGTON TOILETTE.

Topsey, op n the blinds and draw back the curtain;
There are no horrid men about, I'm certain,
At this hour of the day. There! now I'd be alone;
You roast me, fixed there like a red hot stone!
No, I've changed my mind, I'll dress for dinner.
Yes, comb my hair. Ouch! how hard you pull, you sinner!
Just pray be tender with those locks behind,
Around them all that flaxen switch is twined.
Ah, poor, poor women, what we have to suffer!
Topsey, I'll slap you if you're any rougher!
Not pins enough? Why, there are sixty-nine;
Inside our I'd bristle like a porcupine.
The back hair done? Thank heaven! Heat the iron
And curl the front. How can I stand that fire on.
Be quick, you stupid snail, and bring the glass.
How have you tied those bows? Turn off the gas—
I'm melting. Now, Topsey, which dress do you
Think most becoming—pink, organdie, or blue?
Yes, you'd say the pink; I know the other.
Get it quick. Was ever such a bother?
Dress my feet; I'll wear my "Marie Antoinette.'
I'd take my bath again, if 'twere not wet.
Don't pull that corset tight—I'll surely die!
There, draw in; I won't mind it by and by.
'Tis woman's lot to suffer, sure enough;
'Tis also hers to lace and pad and stuff.
Topsey, perhaps you'd better close that blind
On me; most men from windows wouldn't mind
A peep. Bring on my skirts and panier,
I'm glad I've not to dress again to-day.
Oh, Topsey, fan me q ick; I'll surely faint.
That corset's pulled too tight. Now bring the paint
And powder, and Madame Aubrey" "ba m of pearls."
And slit a little gold dust in my curls.
Where's all that black stuff for my eyelids gone?
Ma had it? Wish she'd leave my things alone.
Now bring the dress; there's six parts to the skirt.
Here is but but five; enough, you say, Miss Pert?
Too true; but then, one must be in the fashion.
There, loop the lace, and nicely tie my sash on;
My ear rings, bracelets, chain and locket bring,
My golden butterfly and diamond ring.
Topsey, am I fine? Sure I ought to be;
You've been five mortal hours in dressing me.
I'm the "prettiest lady" in Washington? Sinner!
I am the warmest one that ever dressed for dinner.
—The Graphic. M. L. B.

TOM'S WIFE.

[Appleton's Magazine.]

We had just finished breakfast. Tom laid down an egg spoon he had been playing with, and looked across at mother.

"Aunt Anne, I think I'll take a wife," he said, exactly as he might have said, "I think I'll take another cup of coffee."

"Take a wife!" repeated mother, by no means receiving the information as tranquilly as it had been given. "What for?"

"Well, I don't know," answered Tom, thoughtfully, "It's a notion I have got in my head, somehow."

"All nonsense!" said mother, very sharply.

"Do you think so?" said Tom, apparently doubtful, but not in the least put out.

"Think so? I know it. What in the world can you want of a wife? After all these years we have lived so comfortably together, to bring home somebody to turn the house upside down! And then what's to become of that poor child?"

The "poor child"—that was I—reddening at being brought into the argument in this way was about to speak for herself when Tom interposed, warmly:

"I'm sure May knows I would never have any wife who would make it less a home for her—don't you, May?"

"Of course," I said.

"And I'm sure she know's nothing of the sort," persisted my mother, "nor you, either, Tom Dean. How can you answer for what a wife may take into her head to do, once you get her fixed here? You can't expect her to forget, as you do, that May has no real claim on you."

"That I have no real claim on her, I suppose you mean, ma'am," Tom put in for the second time, just as I was getting thoroughly uncomfortable. "But for all that, I intend to keep her—that is," added Tom, with one of his short-sighted blinks sideways at me, "as long as she'll stay with me, eh, May? And whoever has anything to say against that arrangement will have to go out of my house to say it—not that I'm afraid of such result in this case—and, on the whole, Aunt Anne, I should like to try the experiment."

Mother smiled grimly, but Tom was so evidently bent on his "experiment," as he called it, that she gave up the argument.

"You can dance if you're ready to pay the piper," she said shortly." "And, pray, how soon do you mean to be married."

Tom's face fell a little at this question."

"Well," said he, "I can't say exactly. I suppose we shall have to be engaged first.

"What!" said mother, opening her eyes; "Why you never mean to say, Tom, you haven't spoken to her yet?"

"Not yet," answered Tom, cheerfully. "Time enough for that, you know, after I have spoken to you."

Mother, as a minister's widow, was not much given to idle mirth that is as the cracking of thorns under a pot, but now she leaned back and laughed till the tears stood in her eyes.

"Well," she said," "If it was anybody else I should say he was cracked; but you never were like other people, and you never will be, Tom Dean. But, at least, you have fixed on the lady.

"O, yes," answered Tom; "but if you will excuse me, Aunt Anne, I would rather not say anything about her just yet; for, if—if anything should happen, it wouldn't be pleasant for either party you know." With which veiled allusion to his possible rejection, Tom took his hat, and left the room.

Our household was rather queerly put together. There was no particular reason why I should have been of it at all; for I was not really related to Tom, nor even to "mother," as I called her, though I am sure we were as dear to each other as any mother and daughter could be. She was the second wife of my father, who, like most ministers had been richer in grace than in goods, and had left us at his death with very little to live on. Then it was that Tom Dean had come forward, and insisted on giving a home to his aunt and to me, whom he has scarcely seen a dozen times in his life before. That was exactly like Tom—"queer Tom Dean," friends were fond of saying, "who never did anything like anybody else."

I suppose, in spite of his clear head for business, there is no denying that he was whimsical; but I am sure, when I think of his unfailing generosity and delicacy, I can't help wishing there were a few more such whimsical people in the world. Naturally, at the time I am speaking of, my opinion had not been asked; all I had to do was to go where mother went, and while she gave her energies to the housekeeping, give mine to growing up, which by this time I had pretty well accomplished. But perhaps for that very reason—for one sees with different eyes at twelve and eighteen—my position in the house had already begun to seem unsatisfactory to me; and the morning's words put it in a clearer light, since it had been used as an argument against Tom's marrying. I knew that mother had spoken honestly, believing that such a step would not be for his happiness; but was not he the best judge of that?

I knew him, if reflection should bring him round to her opinion, to be perfectly capable of quietly sacrificing his own wishes for my sake, who had not the shadow of a claim on him; so it must be my part to prevent his own kindness being turned against him now. Still it was not easy to see how I was to provide for myself, in case it should become advisable. What could I do? Draw and sing and play tolerably, but not in a manner to compete with the hosts that would be in the field against me. Literature? I had read so many stories whose heroines, with a turn of the pen, dashed into wealth and fame. That would be very nice, only—I was not the least little bit literary; I had never even kept a journal, which is saying a great deal for a girl in her teens. The fine arts, then, being out of the question for me, what remained? There was some clerkship, or, perhaps, a place in some family, and—and there was Will Broomly!

That may seem like going away from the point, but it was not. I was matter-of-fact but I could see well enough what was going on right under my eyes, and I had a pretty clear idea of what was bringing Will to the house so often as he had taken to coming lately. There was a "situation," then, that would give me the home life I liked best, and felt myself best suited for; but—would it answer in other respects? I over-cast the long seam I was sewing twice over, I was so busy trying to make up my mind whether I liked Will Broomly well enough to pass my whole life with him; and even then I had not come to any decision, when I was called down stairs to Miss Letty Walters.

Letty was the prettiest, I think, of all my friends, and certainly, the liveliest. Tom called her "the tonic," and used to laugh heartily at her bright speeches. I suppose it was this that made mother fix on Letty as his choice. When I came into the sitting room, I found a kind of cross examination going on. It was amusing to anybody in the secret, as I was, to watch mother's artful way of continually bringing the conversation round as if by chance, to bear on what she wanted to know. But it all amounted to nothing, either because Letty was too good a fencer, or because she really had nothing to betray, but when Tom came home, mother took care to mention that Letty had called.

"What, the tonic?" said Tom. "Too bad I missed her."

"But for your choice being already made," said mother with a covert scrutiny of his face, "I dare say you might have as much of the tonic as you liked."

"But I go on the homeopathic principle, you know," answered Tom, with a twinkle in his eye.

After that mother's belief in Letty's guiltiness wavered. Her suspicions were transferred from one to another of our acquaintances, but always with the same unsatisfactory result.

"It passes my comprehension," she said to me, desparingly, one day. "I am positive I could tell the right one by Tom's face in a minute, and yet I have mentioned everybody we know."

"Perhaps it is somebody we don't know," I suggested—"some friend of his we have never seen."

"What! a perfect stranger?" said mother sharply. "Never talk to me child; Tom is not capable of that."

I was sorry, for I did not want to worry her; but that was my opinion all the same.

The same evening—it was rather more than a week since Tom had hurled that thunderbolt of his at us—mother began about it openly.

"When are you going to introduce your wife to us, Tom? I suppose you have come to an understanding by this time?"

"Oh, there's no hurry," Tom said, as he had said before; but this time he did not speak quite so cheerfully. "The fact is," he continued, with a little hesitation—there's a rival in the case."

"A rival?" repeated mother, with unfeeling briskness.

"Yes, a young fellow—younger by a good deal than I am," and Tom's face assumed an absurdly doleful look. "He is always there now. I confess I don't see my way clear; I'm waiting for her to make up her mind."

"And she's waiting, most likely, for you to make up yours," said mother, forgetting, in her propensity to right matters, that she was playing the enemy's game.

"There's something in that that never occurred to me," said Tom, his face brightening. Mother saw her mistake, and made a counter-move at once.

"But the ways of my times are old-fashioned now; young ladies, now-a-days, take matters into their own hands. If she cared for you, you may be pretty sure she wouldn't have waited till this time to let you know it—that is, I judge by the girls I am in the habit of seeing; but if this one is a stranger to me—" (here mother riveted her eyes on Tom's face; oh, dear, my unfortunate words!) "if she is an entire stranger, I cannot pretend to form any opinion of her, of course."

"Of course," repeated Tom, absently.

"Not that I have any such an idea," resumed mother growing warmer; "I have said, and I say again, that to bring a perfect stranger under this roof is not my opinion of you, Tom.

I felt my mother's words like so many needles and pins; for Tom was looking meditatively across at me, and, thought that was just a way of his, it seemed now as if he were reading in my face that the opinion was mine, and that I had been meddling in what did not concern me. I felt myself, for very vexation, getting redder every moment. till it grew intolerable.

"It is so warm here," I said for an excuse turning towards the French window. "I'm going to get a breath of air.

I went out into our little strip of garden-ground; Tom followed. I thought I should never have a better opportunity to say what I had it in my mind to say, so I waited for him by the bench under the old pear tree. "Sit down here, Tom," I said, "I've something to say to you."

"Have you?" said Tom; "that's odd for I—well, never mind that, just yet. What is it, May?"

"Tom," I said, still surer now he had misjudged me, and more resolved to set him right, "I want a place."

"A place?" repeated Tom, puzzled, as well he might be, by this sudden and indefinite announcement: "what kind of a place?"

"I don't know," I said, for, indeed, my ideas were of the vaguest. "I thought you might know, being in the way of those things. Now pray, Tom," I went on quickly, "dont fancy I am discontented, or—or anything of that sort; the truth is, ever since I left off school I have wanted something to do, and had it in my mind to speak to you about it.

With this I looked at Tom, fearing he might be vexed; but he did not look vexed, only preoccupied.

"I do know of a place, as it happens," he said after a while, "only I'm not sure how it would suit you."

"That's scon seen," said I. "What is it like?"

"Well, it's a sort of—of general usefulness—"

"Why, it must be to run errands," said I, laughing. "And where is it, Tom?"

"Well," said Tom, hesitatingly again, it's with me."

"How very nice," I exclaimed. "How soon can I have it?"

"The sooner the better, so far as I am concerned," said Tom, and with that he turned round and looked at me, and directly I met his eyes I knew somehow, all in a moment, what it was he meant; and I knew, too, both that I could not have passed all my life with Will Broomly, and why I could not.

I am sure Letty Walters, who interrupted us just then, must have thought my wits were wandering that evening; and, indeed, they were, for I was completely dazed with the sudden turn things had taken. But Tom, who had the advantage of me there, took it quite coolly, and laughed and talked with Letty just the same as ever till she went away.

It was pretty late when we went in. Mother sat where we had left her, knitting in the twilight.

"Wasn't that Letty Walters with you a while ago?" she said as we came up.

"Yes," said I, with a confused feeling of something being necessary; "she just came to bring the new crochet pattern she promised me."

"H'm!" said mother, as much as to say she had her own ideas as to what Letty came for.

Tom had been wandering about the room in an absent sort of a fashion, taking up and putting down in the wrong places all the small objects that fell in his way. He came up and took a seat by mother. I became of a sudden very busy with the plants in the window; for I knew he was going to tell her.

"Wish me joy, Aunt Anne," said he, "it is all settled."

"Settled, is it?" said mother, in anything but a joyful tone. "So it's as I suspected all along. Well, you have my best wishes, Tom; perhaps you may be happy together after all—I'm sure I hope so."

This wasn't a very encouraging sort of congratulation, and Tom seemed rather taken aback by it.

"I'm sorry you're not pleased," he said, after a pause; "I had an idea somehow you would be."

"I don't know from what you judged. But there, it's no use crying over spilt milk. You'll be married directly, I presume; I must be looking out for a house," and mother stroked her nose reflectively with a knitting-needle.

"What for?" said Tom; "I thought of keeping on here all the same."

"I never supposed otherwise," said mother. "Of course I did not expect to turn you out of your own house."

"But what is the need of looking out for another then?"

"Why, for myself?"

"For yourself!" repeated Tom, in a tone of utter amazement, "Going to leave us—just now? "Why, Aunt Anne, I never heard of such a thing!"

"Now, Tom," said mother speaking very fast, and making her needles fly in concert, "we might as well come to an understanding at once on this subject. I am fully sensible of your past kindness—now just let me finish—I say I appreciate it, and have tried to do my duty by you in return. as I hope I should always be ready to do. I wish all good to you and your wife, and shall be glad to help her if ever I can, but to live in the same house with her is what would turn out pleasantly for neither of us; and, once for all, I can't do it."

"Aunt Anne," said Tom, pushing back his chair, and staring in mother's excited face, "either you or I must be out of our wits."

"It's not me, then, at any rate," retorted mother, getting nettled.

Amusement and a certain embarassment had kept me a silent listener so far, but there was no standing this; I tried to speak but could not, for laughter.

"I think you are all out of your wits together," said mother, turning sharply, "What ails the child? It's no laughing matter."

"You don't understand each other," I gasped; "oh, dear! it—it's not Letty—oh—oh, dear!" and relapsed again.

"Not Letty?" repeated mother, turning to Tom. "Then why did you tell me so?"

"I never told you so," said Tom.

"Why, yes you did," persisted mother. "You came in and told me you were going to be married."

"Yes, so I am," said Tom, still at cross-purposes.

"Now, Tom Dean," said mother, rising and confronting him, "what do you mean? Who is going to be your wife?"

"Why, May, of course," answered Tom.

"May!" And then, after a pause of inexpressible astonishment, it was mother's turn to laugh. "Do you mean to say, Tom, it was that child you were thinking of all the while?"

"Why, who else could it be?" said Tom, simply.

"Well," said mother, "I ought to have remembered you never did do anything like anybody else. But, still, why in the world did you go to work in such a round about way?"

"I wanted to see how you took to my idea," said Tom.

"And how did you suppose we were to guess your idea meant May?" mother asked.

"Who else could it be?" repeated Tom falling back on what he evidently found an unanswerable argument. It was no use talking to him. Mother gave it up with a shake of the head.

"You won't want another house then, Aunt Anne?" said Tom suddenly. That set mother off again; Tom joined with her, and altogether I don't think we ever passed a merrier evening than the one that made us acquainted with Tom's wife.

Dueling at Heidelberg.

The correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing from Heidelberg, says: "One of the most exciting and interesting phases of "core" student life is dueling, which flourishes in this city with all the vigor of the eighteenth century. If your readers are fond of bloodshed I will take them to a scene which one would hardly expect to exist in this age of refinement:

We go down the Hauptstrasse (principal street) over the bridge that spans the Neckar, thence along the river to a house called the Hirshgrassa, an isolated building about a quarter of a mile from the town. Ascending to the second story, in our journey passing some five or six large, ferocious dogs, which are kept at the entrance to terrify the police authorities, we find ourselves in the ante-room adjoining the Schlaight Zimmer (fighting room) This room contains all the paraphernalia of dueling—rapiers, broadswords, padded gloves, bandages, coats, dueling glasses, &c. Here the parties to the strife are stripped to the waist, and a coarse linen shirt, without the sleeve to the right arm, is put on. Then a pad is put under the arm, and tied up close by a string around the neck, so that the wearer is obliged to keep his arm extended in a horizontal position. Next the arm is wound with silk bandages to the shoulder. A heavy padded glove is put on, and a padded coat, which protects the body. Another pad is placed upon the neck, iron spectacles over the eyes, and then this rather elaborate toilet is completed. Now let us go into the next room, the scene of action. It is a large, well lighted apartment, containing one or two tables and a small bar. A few waiter girls are in attendance, and the room is filled with "core" students. They are talking in an undertone, probably discussing the merits of the belligerents, as they are now taking their ground and stand advising with their seconds. The contestants are then placed with the right foot forward, and the left side turned from the opponent, so as to be out of danger, so that only the head and face are exposed to injury.

The liner stands ready, with note book and watch in hand, while opposite him stands the referee contestants, with their seconds. The old surgeon is buzzing around like a floor manager, completing his arrangements for taking care of the wounded.

When everything is in readiness, the timer speaks to the referee, the referee says a word to the two seconds, and, amid breathless silence, the latter gives the word of command, *Messieurs, on, gehen sie los,*" (in plain English, "Go loose"); the duelists make three strides toward each other, and the clash commences. The rapiers are seen to vibrate a few seconds in their nervous grasp, and then stroke and parry are given in quick succession. So rapidly are the blows given that one can scarcely see the slender blade as it cuts through the air with a whistling noise. At each parry the fire flies from the ringing blades, and soon the cry of "halt" is heard, as blood is discovered flowing profusely over the faces of both from wounds in the head. The dark red stream which flows from the face of one, shows that a small artery had been cut, and he is still bleeding fast when the next onslaught begins. In a few seconds, "halt" is again cried, a bent blade is soon straightened, and they "go loose" for the third time with more sanguinary result, as both receive cuts in the forehead. They look pale and excited, but determined. The blood is wiped off, the flow quenched and pronounced "not disabling," those ominous words, "*Messieurs, on, gehen sie los,*" repeated, and again is heard the clash of the blades, and the sparks fly as from a blacksmith's anvil. The fight is long, fierce, and exciting, but at last a lock of hair is shot up into the air, and before it falls to the floor, "halt" is cried, and the blood is seen streaming down the face of the young man. The surgeon, with sleeves rolled up and hands and arms covered with blood, looking like a butcher, steps up, examines the wound, shakes his head, and whispers to the referee, who tells the audience that the wound is of too dangerous a character to admit of further strife, and the duel is declared over.

ADALBERT, Prince of Prussia, who died recently in Bohemia, married Mlle. Therese Elsler, sister of the noted danseuse, Fanny Elsler, in 1851. Therese was a woman of magnificent proportions and great strength, and used to support her sister in her most difficult poses. She was a thorough artiste herself, and was the instructor of Miss Fanny in much of the art in which she attained such distinction. She was ennobled by the King of Prussia, who conferred upon her the title of Baroness Von Barnim.

TREE-TOP TROUBLE.

Do you think, little sorrowful lady,
That no one has trouble but you?
When you wish to "beg ay as a robin,"
Remember, we robins get blue.

Aren't there blood-thirsty cats to appal us
With fearful and terrible stare?
So a mother-bird never is happy,
Nor free from solicitous care.

Why, the mischievous boys of the village
I think will unsettle my brain.
When they threaten to torture or pillage,
Regardless of protest or pain.

And then—Mr. Robin is careless,
He don't stay at home as he should;
And if I reproach him, he whistles,
And flies to his club in the wood.

The nest, though I love it so dearly,
Holds trouble and turmoil and sin,
For Jack, greed, bird, is the strongest,
And grasps the supply I bring in.

While poor little Dick, thin and hungry,
Feels slighted because he is small,
And Scrawney is always protesting
I gave him no dinner at all.

There was Sweetie, who fell in the fo a ain,
Out looking for me, from the nest;
It seems to me always that Sweetie
Was the dearest, and brightest and best.

So you see, little sorrowful lady,
That even the birds of the air
Cannot fly from the ills that beset them,
Nor flutter through life without care.

There is sorrow for women, for robins,
In tree-top and wide dwelling too,
But I know of a country that's better
To seek in the autumn—do you?

Farm Notes.

TO KILL CURRANT WORMS.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says: I give the following cheap and simple remedy that I have used for three years with perfect success: Take a few lumps of common quick-lime, pour on it a little water, just sufficient so that when slaked it will be a dry powder. When the worms appear, which will always be on the under part of the bush first, pepper them with this powder. It will kill them without fail, and will not injure the bushes in the least, If more worms should appear, which will very likely be the case, repeat the operation. This remedy has the merit of being effective, cheap, and within the reach of all. Lime for this purpose can be prepared at any time, and can be used when wanted.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD COW.

A writer in N. W. Farmer says: The crumply horn is a good indication; a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid the Roman nose; this indicates thin milk, and but little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a good handler—skin and loose, like the skin on a dog. from the loin to the udder, and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be good milker.

PLANT OFTEN.

One of the best rules the farmers or gardeners can follow to insure success in getting a good stand of tender crops is to plant often. Take, for example, melons, squashes, cucumbers, Lima beans, and such other products as may be desirable to start early, and which often fail when planted early, and apply the rule at the head of this article, and success would be certain. Fit your ground early; make broad, rich, flat hills, slightly crowning, to insure dryness and gain warmth. Then plant early in the season, and one week later put down a few more seeds in the hills with the thumb and fingers; a week later repeat the planting, and, if the season be particularly cold and backward, and the first planting do not appear a fourth may be necessary. By this method success is rendered certain; but little time is lost, for the later planting will grow so fast as to overtake the first. At the proper time thinning must be done, and the crop is then handsomely started on its journey.

THE COLORADO POTATO BUG.

A correspondent of the Chautauqua Farmer writes from Westfield, New York:

I was in Mr. Holt's garden yesterday morning and found Mr. B. Callaghan, the gardener, busy looking over his young potato vines. The Bug is now just making its appearance. It seems to come up out of the ground. He found in some hills as many as six or eight. They are generally in pairs. Many were on the underside of the leaf, but as he approached them with his hand, they would seek to conceal themselves under the loose earth. As he caught them, he put them into a pint bottle. He had got his bottle nearly half full. Mr. C. says they are now spawning, and will propagate so rapidly, that if not attended to immediately, and thoroughly, they will soon become so numerous that it will be impossible to save the crop. The vines must be searched every day, and every bug disposed of. He says the best way is to put them into a bottle and cork them up, till he is ready to burn them. It makes a safe prison for them, and he proposes to see how long they will live there without food. They have also made their appearance on Mr. E. C. Bliss' farm—and in some other places.

FIELD CORN.

If you decide to grow corn, do as much of this work also with horse labor as you can. If the rows run both ways and the horse hoe is used every few days, there will be but little use for the hand hoe. Don't go all over the field twice in a row each way the same day, and follow immediately with the hand hoe, and then leave the field for a fortnight; but go through once in a row one way and let the weeds have till the next day to wilt. Then go the other way with the horse hoe, and in two or three days go through it again, and by the time you will need to use the hand hoe, there will be nothing to do, except to cut out a few weeds close to the plants. The secret of cheap and clean culture in the cornfield is to use the horse hoe often and the hand hoe but little. We do not contend that it is unprofitable to raise corn in New England but we think often times some other crop might be substituted that would pay better.—N. E. Farmer.

MAXIMS IN CATTLE BREEDING.

James N. Brown, of Illinois, was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle, and these are some of his ideas:

Use pure-blooded males. Keep no more stock than you can keep well—and the young should always be improved. Never sell to the butcher or anybody else your best and thriftiest young females. Calves should be dropped from 1st of March to 1st of May.

Never allow calves to run with their dams and suck at will; it injures both.

Milk the young cows as long as possible.

All cattle-breeders should have two pastures for summer grazing, and change the stock from one to the other frequently.

Land intended for winter grazing should not be grazed in midsummer. The summer growth is needed for winter protection.

To render stock-growing as profitable as it should be, good grass for winter and summer is indispensable.

CATARRH IN FOWLS.

A writer in Land and Water attributes catarrh or roup to damp quarters, or frequently to insufficient feeding. Breeding in-and-in also occasions it sometimes, because such stock becomes physically weak.

Most forms of the disease will yield at the outset to generous food and better care. Bread crusts soaked in spiced ale are recommended, but we suppose a rich and varied diet of anything which fowls relish will be good. Neglect when the disease first appears will usually end in aggravated and dangerous symptoms. When the discharges become thick and clotted, the disease is certainly contagious, It is communicable through the water-vessel, or from scratching over the same food. As to treatment in the advanced stages of the disease, it says: "It is only with birds of value that attempts of cure should be made, which should be to purge out with a dose of castor oil first. Bathe the head and nostrils with a warm, weak solution of carbolic acid, keeping it from the bird's eyes. When the matter is free from the nostrils, slightly syringe (with a small ear syringe) some of the solution of the same. Well dry the feathers about the head and neck. Pills of the following parts should always be at hand, and one night and morning administered while the birds are ill: ¼ oz. of camphor, ¼ oz. of valerian, ¼ oz. of cayenne pepper. ¼ oz. of lobelia seed powder, ¼ oz. gum myrrh; make into forty-eight pills.

The Shah on his Travels.

A communication from St. Petersburg, printed in Galignani's Messenger, says: "The Shah of Persia is expected here tomorrow, May 22, and will occupy the ground floor of the Winter Palace, for, according to the etiquette of the Court of Teheran, he cannot be lodged in a higher story. Sixteen persons only of his suite have the right of remaining under the same roof as their Sovereign, so that all others will be accommodated in the city. All the Ministers, except the head of the War Department, accompanied the Shah. His Majesty wished also to be followed by the entire regiment of his guard, and by his whole harem; but he was dissuaded from that course, and only three of his wives will see St. Petersburg. The sum of money destined by the Persian ruler for the expenses of his journey in Europe amounts to 9,000,000 gold pieces, worth 11 francs 88 centimes each, or a total of about 106,000,000 francs. It is, however, well understood that when he has once set foot on the Russian territory his expenses will be paid by the Treasury, and in that way a sum of 200,000 francs has been set apart for his reception at Astrakhan. Conversation turns much on the rubies which the Eastern Sovereign is to bring with him, of inappreciable size and water. The gala uniform of the Shah, all covered with diamonds, is valued at 8,000,000 francs.

Cheap Postage.

Cheap postage, it appears, is of humble origin. An English lecturer recently told his audience that Mr. Rowland Hill saw a poor woman whose husband was away look earnestly at the outside of a letter from him and then decline to take it, as the postage was too great. He expressed his sympathy, but when the postman was gone she explained that the letter was all outside; her husband and she had agreed on signs and tokens to be conveyed by lines and dots and variations of the address, so that she could thus learn without fee that he was well or ill, was coming home soon, or wished her to come to him, or would send her money next week, and so on. The future reformer thought it a pity the poor should be driven to such shifts, and accordingly preached penny postage. It seems that the poor Australians are equally starved in the matter of news from their old home by the cost of long messages through the cable. They learn that Mr. Gladstone is out and in, that such a man is dead, and another dying; but they want more; they want background, color, filling in, ampler details longer narratives. Such luxuries, however, sent through wires stretching over half the circumference of the globe, are costly. In this strait the Australians, with an ingenuity that does them honor, request their Governments to subsidize Baron Reuter, and to secure longer reports.

VARIETIES.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky will deliver a Masonic oration, in Memphis, on the 24th.

AN Iowa church meant to be patriotic in having its steeple painted with "stars and stripes," but the practical result is that strangers are continually led thither to seek an "easy shave."

A DRUNKEN fellow got kicked out of a saloon in Battle Creek, Michigan, on "circus day," and took his revenge by mounting a dry goods box and delivering a temperance lecture to a large crowd.

IT is reported that a vessel which sailed last year from Merrimack for Cuba, with a cargo of molasses casks, filled one hundred hogsheads with fresh water from the river for ballast. Just as she reached her destination, Cardenas suffered from a tidal wave that overflowed the wells with salt water, when the captain found a ready sale for his Merrimack river at $2 50 per hogshead.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 14, 1873.

THE Imperial Chinese forces murdered thirty thousand captives in the city of Lalee Foo, in Southwestern China recently. These amiable creature are solicited to make this land happy by their presence.

ELIAS GRISWOLD of Baltimore, a major in the confederate service, has been appointed a special agent in the postoffice department. He is loyal now and is in favor of GRANT for a third term.

IF the *Leader* was a decent newspaper it would give THE POST credit for the HIPPLE-MITCHELL item before it sneers at our enterprise. One would suppose it ought to be satisfied with its daily stealings from these columns, but it appears not.

A WASHINGTON special to the Baltimore *Sun* says the friends of Senator MITCHELL of Oregon in that city, state that he admits that he is living under an alias. A little while longer and we shall not be surprised to find those journals which were disposed to ridicule the statements exposing JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, which first appeared in these columns, admit that they were too hasty. So far we have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of any one of the charges made against him.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Hon. JOS. MEDILL, of Chicago, has been interrogated by members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention as to the working of the Illinois system of minority representation, to which he makes a full and satisfactory reply which we publish in another column, and submit to the consideration of the Pennsylvania Convention now in session.

WE fear we have suffered our hopes to mislead us in congratulating the people in the 5th Illinois judicial district for the re-election of Judge LAWRENCE. The district is a very large one, containing many counties and the returns come in very slowly but indicate the success of a lawyer named CRAIG, who was voted for as pledged to decide that the law in a certain particular is not the law. To our apprehension this is a mournful indication of public sentiment and public intelligence; if our laws are to be construed by the mass of the people under all the influences of an electioneering canvass, then goodbye to the law as a rule of action. Laws decided in that way cease to be rules, and if the Illinois disease should ever spread into Pennsylvania, we may look to find the State Legislature opening judgments, setting aside verdicts and forbidding a sheriff to deliver possession under an *Haberi*. Such things were done in Pennsylvania prior to the Constitution of 1790, when we had but one House in the Legislature, and when the Council of Censor chosen periodically to correct legislative blunders, found their hands always full of work. That any lawyer should suffer himself to be tempted to make promises contingent upon his election to the Bench, reminds one that the period to which Judge GRIER was wont to revert with so much pleasure, has been lost in the far gone past.

ARKANSAS.

SOME grand developments of Radical "strategy" are promised in Arkansas. BAXTER the Radical governor is to be attacked by his own fellows in iniquity. The Democrats polled a large majority at the State election, but the Radicals having charge of the returns, adopted the Philadelphia tactics and counted in their own men. Mr. BROOKS, the Democratic candidate, endeavored to contest BAXTER'S election, but the Radical legislature, which was elected by the same means and by the same gang of scoundrels, turned a deaf ear to his appeal. This is the legislature we believe which elected CLAYTON to the United States Senate.

The Attorney General who is a CLAYTON man, has asked for a writ of *Quo Warranto* from the Supreme Court (two of whose judges were chosen at the same time and by the same means that were brought into play to make BAXTER beat BROOKS,) to oust BAXTER. The Attorney General himself is no Attorney General if so be that BAXTER is not Governor.

We feel in this fight a good deal like the back-woods woman did as she gazed upon the contest between her husband and the bear—we don't care a bawbee which whips, for the rival Radical factions seem to be all rascals alike.

BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The Thirteenth United States Brewers' Congress convened in Cleveland on Wednesday last. There were over two hundred delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. An important movement was inaugurated by this body, which we presume will be pressed in the future with energy, which was to separate their interests from that of spiritous liquors. A resolution was adopted protesting against being classed with dealers and manufacturers of distilled liquors, and calling upon members of Congress to maintain and defend a proper distinction between the two lines of trade; also to obtain the recognition of the difference between malt and spirituous liquors from the Legislatures of the several States where prohibitary laws have been passed.

Had this distinction been made in our Legislature in the local option law, a different vote would have resulted in this and other counties. Sympathy for the manufacturers of ale and beer caused thousands to vote against this stringent law and as many to refrain from voting at all. The malt interest itself would have been against whisky. But until the interests are divorced there will not be any modification of the present law, which is mainly oppressive upon brewers.

THE INDIANS.

What is to be done with the Indians? is the question of the day. The fashion used to be to treat each petty tribe as an independent nation, with whom it was proper to have treaties; but Gen. JACKSON during his presidency repudiated that idea, and to the great horror of the Whigs who endeavored to step into office by means of a presumed sympathy for the Cherokees, the Supreme Court sustained him in his views in that regard. In fact their national character was never fully recognized; for while our government made treaties with them, they would have regarded any effort in that direction upon the part of Great Britain, as an impertinent indication of an unfriendly character, and would most undoubtedly have resented it at once. For the sake of the frontier settlers as well as for the sake of the Indians themselves, our policy has been to preserve a species of protectorate over these people; allowing their ownership of the section of country over which they hunted, subject however to the superior sight of the United States, the government being scrupulous never to dispose of any of the public lands until the so-called Indian title had been carefully extinguished by a treaty of purchase. The vast growth of the country in population and in the spread of its settlements, renders it necessary to adopt some other than the slip-shod policy now in existence, by means of which millions are yearly abstracted from the Treasury professedly for Indian annuities, which never go beyond the pockets of the Government agents; money is drawn for tribes which do not exist, and all sorts of tricks are resorted to by which faithless public officers may be enriched, and the public treasury relieved of its surplus coin.

Why not make every Indian responsible as white men are to the laws of the State or Territory in which he happens to be? Why not tell him to work or starve just as others must do? Why treat him as an enemy, protected by the laws of nations; and not as a brigand and a murderer, when he does the work of a brigand or a murderer? In short why not dismiss the leeches who draw salaries in all the various parts of the Indian Bureau, and commit to the army the protection of the settlers who reside outside of any organized territory; and to the civil and military authorities of the territories and to that portion of the army therein stationed, the preservation of peace, life and property within the territories. If the people are to feed and clothe these savages, let them be disarmed and taught to work on the lands they have been hunting over; keep them on the lands assigned to them, and let them know that they will be shot down like wild beasts if caught straying from their limits.

THE Supreme Court has recently decided that it is not competent for the legislature to impose unjust, arbitrary and grossly unequal burthens upon individuals, even for a public purpose; and especially not when the purpose is private and the proceedings are not in due course of law. This general principle is unquestionably correct, but then what becomes of about one-half of all the laws, governing this unfortunate city? The owner of a piece of ground through which a street is laid out but neither graded nor paved, or what is worse still, the owner of lots at one end of a street wishes in either of the cases to have the merchantable value of his ground improved at little or no cost to himself, he gets up a petition to Councils and has an order for the grading. As it often happens, the heavy grading is before the petitioners own frontage, but that makes no difference for the aggregate cost of the grading is divided along the whole distance, and Mr. A. has the street graded upon his front, where there may be ten feet cutting or filling, at the same cost per foot that is assessed on Mr. B. when the cutting or filling does not average, it may be six inches. The injustice consists in the fact that B. is taxed to put money in the pocket of A. whose lots are advanced in price at the cost of B. It occurse to us that under the rulings of Judge AGNEW in the case above referred to, the laws operating so unequally are null and void, as imposing grossly unequal burthens for a merely private purpose. We should like that some victims of this gross injustice should bring the question to a judicial test.

THERE are twelve counties in Pennsylvania out of debt; Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Cambria, Columbia, Greene, M'Kean, Somerset, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland and Fulton. Eight of them are Democratic and four Republican.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

The people of the West are awakening to the growing necessity of increased facilities for inter-communication with the Atlantic coast. The railways are overcrowded with freight, and even with her four tracks, the two additional ones being now in process of construction, the Pennsylvania Central will find its facilities pushed to the utmost to carry all the freight which the demands of the West and her productive faculties will offer for transportation East and West.

The great man of his day—DE WITT CLINTON—saw with a clearer eye than any of his contemporaries, the great productive capacities of the Western country more than fifty years ago, and bent all the great energies of his mighty mind to the construction by the State of New York of what was jeeringly called his *Big Ditch*; but which is to-day a more enduring monument to his fame than a column of brass or marble. It added enormously to the value of every acre in the Northwest, and made the city of New York what it now is—the Emporium of the country, and will make it the great commercial city of the world.

In spite of the bad-fortune of our own State in a similar enterprise, a bad fortune arising we think solely from the fact that our mixed system of canal and railways created the necessity of no less than three trans-shipments between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, we have no doubt that a proper regard to the welfare of the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi renders necessary a more convenient water route, than that provided by nature by way of the Mississippi river and the sea.

The State of Virginia is now reviving an old project of this nature which is well deserving a fair and intelligent examination; it was a favorite project of the State in the days of her political glory, when she bore such sons as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, and gave them in the full vigor of their patriotism and their intellect, to the whole country; when she voluntarily made a free gift to the United States, of all that Imperial territory now constituting the States North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi; and if she now asks a loan of the credit of the government for the purpose of opening up her internal communications, it would seem to be no more than her unselfish generosity deserves, to be given back a portion of the magnificent donation made by her to all her sister states, in times long gone bye.

The proper construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the proper improvement of the Ohio River by a series of locks and dams from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi river, would furnish the great and teeming West with an uninterrupted communication between it and the Atlantic, the whole year around. The distances from the mouth of the Ohio, are thus stated, to the mouth of Kanawha 728 miles, thence by that river to the Greenbriar, 208 miles; thence by canal to Richmond, 275 miles; and thence by the natural water route to Hampton Roads, 128 miles; the entire practicability of this route has been demonstrated, we understand, by some of the most eminent civil engineers in the country.

Western people assert that a convenient communication of the kind herein spoken of, would leave $50,000,000 annually in the pockets of the people of the Western States on the mere odds in freight on grain going east. It would profit them much more by the abundance of produce they could bring within reach of sea-going vessels, and thus ship to foreign markets; but speaking of the home market alone, if such a means of transportation were once is successful operation, we would hear no more of the use of corn for fuel in Illinois, and the payment of starvation prices for bread stuffs on the seaboard. We are not entirely satisfied with the statistics of a Cincinnati paper from which we get our information upon this matter, so far as regards the probability of an export trade in grain. The statement fixes the freight on each bushel of wheat from Illinois to Norfolk at 11 cents, and 14 cents more to Liverpool; and it is claimed that it costs 35 cents to bring a bushel of wheat to England from the Baltic, and 45 cents a bushel from the Black Sea. Our contemporary omits to state what wheat costs at St. Louis, in the Baltic ports, and at Odessa. We certainly have the advantage in one case of 10, and in the other of 20 cents per bushel on the freight; that is very well as far as it goes, but when we come to make up the account and strike a balance, it is necessary to know the cost of the article at the point of shipment, or we may find that we have been reckoning without our host.

To our own immediate section the proposed improvement would be of great advantage in the shipment of our own coal, coke, and heavy manufactured articles in regard to which the time occupied in the transportation would not be essential. Finally, as regards the power. If Congress has authority to issue bonds to build railroads across the Continent, and that it does so the history of the day gives proof enough, why should it not with even greater propriety do the same thing to facilitate a commerce between the States which is now crippled for want of facilities for its transportation?

THE WALWORTH MURDER.

The worse than Cain-like murder in New York the other day grew out of the evil habit of carrying deadly weapons, but as much out of a lawless disposition entirely too prevalent in these latter days, for each one to right his own real or imaginary wrongs. The theory of the law includes no such privilege, nor is it an excuse far less a justification, that the elder WALWORTH was the degraded and worthless son of a man who stood very high in public esteem, who had filled the highest judicial position in the State of New York with great credit, the law affixes no death penalty for a son who by his own evil courses falls below the rank which his father held in the esteem of the public—nor does the grandson become his lawful executioner. The murdered man may have been all he is said to have been, and may have been guilty of all he is charged with doing—his life was not forfeited thereby, nor was his boy son authorized to carry any such penalty into effect.

If WALWORTH, maugre the separation or divorce between himself and his wife, by his persistant efforts to induce her to resume their married life, annoyed her with insulting letters—the law of the State afforded her ample protection, and this young *Hotspur* could have learned as much by enquiring of the nearest justice of the peace. He chose however to take the law into his own hands and stain them with the blood of a man who—however degraded he may have been—was his mother's husband and his own father. Young men in all positions in society should learn that the laws were made to be obeyed, and that criminal laws were made to protect people from headstrong fools who think it a personal dishonor to look to them for protection.

Many boys are too prone to set up for themselves about the time they begin to wear suspenders, and to purchase and carry revolvers at an age when a wise father would not trust them with any kind of fire-arms for fear of an accident; we have no youths now, but from mere childhood they leap at once into full fledged manhood, and set themselves up as being entirely superior to "the governors" parental counsel. Young America, as it delights to style itself, needs cooling down unless it means to fill our prisons and afford full employment to Jack Ketch.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The County Committee at its session on Saturday last resolved that the primary meetings be held on Saturday the 21st inst, and that the County Convention assemble on the following Tuesday, at the usual hour. The work laid out for the Convention will consist in choosing delegates to the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and for State Treasurer and also to nominate a county ticket at that time, provided, the Convention deems it expedient. Many members of the Committee favor the postponement of nominating county officers until after the meeting of the State Convention, but have wisely left that question in the hands of the Convention, by which it must be decided. That a ticket will be nominated there can be no doubt and it will be constructed of poor material indeed, if it is not infinitely superior to the one already in the field. We hope the active men throughout the county will see to it that their respective districts are properly represented.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE MODOC MURDERERS.

We are informed the Attorney General of the United States is called upon to decide in what relation Captain JACK and his fellow murderers stand toward the military and civil authorities. Whether they are to be tried by drum-head law or handed over to the State authorities. On this point the New York *Tribune* remarks:

It is difficult to see any good reason why these murderers should not be given up to the civil authorities to be duly dealt with according to law. They are in no sense prisoners of war. From the beginning of the Modoc troubles they never had any character but that of defiant fugitives from justice, and the courage and energy displayed by them after they turned at bay in the Lava Beds no more entitle them to be treated as belligerents than the murderous resistance of a burglar who kills a policemen or two after robbing a house condones his crime. Even if there had been a state of war existing between these Indians and the army the massacre of Tule Lake placed them beyond the privilege of asking to be treated according to any cartel. It may be objected that General Davis, or some of the officers with him, have committed themselves to a certain line of conduct with these captives which would render it impossible to give them up to the courts. It is possible that those who first came in may have rendered some assistance in capturing the others, which it is reasonable to expect may have been induced by promises of amnesty. But every proper consideration of this kind would have its due force before the Oregon courts, and if the officers of the army have exceeded their authority in such arrangements, the Government is not bound by them. Of course not only treachery but the slightest appearance of it should be avoided; though in our anxiety to give no cause of offense to those weak and ignorant men, we continually run the risk of convincing them of their superior strength and cunning. It is not likely that the army will make any stand upon its asserted prerogative in these cases. It would relieve them of an embarrassing responsibility if they were ordered to deliver their prisoners up to the civil authorities, so that the guilty may be tried and punished, and the innocent sent promptly to the reservations. The soldiers have made a good campaign; they will not clamor for the privilege of executing the criminals they have caught.

It is since announced, as will be seen by a telegram elsewhere, that the Attorney General has decided that the Modocs be tried by military laws. They will likely be executed, provided, GRANT and his peace commission do not interfere.

BACKING DOWN IN THE CON. CON.

In March last, when the question of inserting a prohibitory clause in the constitution, there were but sixteen votes against it, and it was to have been submitted as a separate clause. Since then there has been a vote by the people, which has brought a change in the opinion of the delegates. The section came up on second reading the other day and was defeated by a vote of 60 to 44, which is final. A lawyer named WHITE made an apology for his previous vote in favor of temperance, and took his whisky straight. Perhaps if he had not been nominated for judge he would not be so particular in courting the liquor interest. He may satisfy the religious and temperance element by a little judicious exhorting in private circles, but he cannot brush away his record.

THE FARM.

The Colorado potato bug, which is causing the destruction of the potato in this region, has overrun Kentucky. A farmer in that State writes:

There are two ways of destroying the Colorado bug—one by killing with paddles, the other by poison. The poison used is Paris green, which should be carefully handled. Take one pound of Paris green and mix with thirty to forty pounds of buckwheat flour, and put a small portion in a muslin bag, the bag attached to handle six feet long, and shake the poison over the vines while the dew is on the vines. Buckwheat flour will not pack in the bag as readily as common flour, and the work can be more easily performed.

THE area of the thirty-seven States in the United States, as shown by the recent census, is 1,984,467 square miles, and the average population about nineteen and one-fifth persons to a square mile. In 1860, the average population of the States was eighteen and one-tenth persons to a square mile, and in 1850 nearly fifteen persons. The entire area of the country, Territories as well as States, aggregates 3,603,884 square miles, the suface of the Territories being 1,619,417 square miles. In the Territories the population averages about one person to four square miles, whilst in 1860 it was one in five square miles. There is, therefore, "ample room and verge enough" for the tens of thousands starting every week or two from European ports to cast their lots in our country.

THE New York *Evening Post* pronounced Republican, thus summarizes the condition of things in one Southern State:

The present difficulty in Arkansas has grown out of the rapacity of the faction which has ruled the State ever since the war. Honest but deluded people who supposed that Republican triumphs pure and simple are the objects which all who call themselves Republicans strive for, do not comprehend the condition of politics in that State.

THE Democracy of Venango county have elected J. D. HANCOCK, Senatorial and SAMUEL PLUMER, Representative delegate to the State Convention and instructed for Hon. JNO. TRUNKEY, of Mercer county, for Supreme Judge.

Mercer county has instructed for JAMES A. STRANAHAN for Senatorial delegate. The Representative is ALBERT PRICE, with instructions for Judge TRUNKEY.

LONG BRANCH.

[Cor. World.]

Arrival of President Grant—A Cold Welcome.

LONG BRANCH, June 6.—President Grant, family and suite arrived here to day and the Executive has taken possession of his cottage on the bluff at the lower end of Ocean avenue. I have seen our imperial Cæsar make his entre at this famous resort for three consecutive seasons and never was he so coldly received as to-day. The domestics of the Executive Mansion at Washington arrived on the early afternoon train and brought with them the horses, carriages, dogs, cow and household furniture to complete the outfit of the summer residence. Governor Morris, of the Pavillion Hotel, took charge of this first invoice, and quite a train of baggage wagons was made up, which attracted much notice as they wended their way up the Boulevard across the bridge, and finally through the gate leading to the grounds of the President's residence. The President himself arrived by a special train at about a quarter past five P. M. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his daughter Nellie, Mr. and Mrs. Dent and Mr. Baily and Mr. Benjamin, of Washington. Two carriages were in waiting for them at the depot, and the whole party were quickly conveyed to the President's cottage. General Porter came down from New York, whither he had been on some business for the President, and after seeing the President safely ensconced in his summer dwelling repaired to his own cottage, which is just over the way.

Just before the President arrived a furious land hurricane broke over the whole coast of New Jersey, which kept up with so much force that fears were entertained lest the carriages containing the distinguished party would be overturned. The storm was something remarkable even for this locality. The whole party finally reached their destination, however, and are doing as well as could be expected. As the President rode past the hotel he saluted such persons as happened to be sitting on the piazzas, in acknowledgment of which some raised their hats. But here is an incident really worthy of note: Tom Murphy has been at the Branch for several days past, but to-day, just before the Presidential special train arrived from Washington, he somehow discovered that business called him hence to New York, and to New York Tom went. It is notorious that Murphy has been the welcomer o Grant at the Branch for years past. As it was the poor President had no one at all to welcome him except a few vulgar baggage-smashers. Grant brings six horses, one cow, and this time no ass or jenny to feed on Porter's pastures.

THOSE fiercely loyal persons who oppose as unpatriotic all attempts to wipe out the bitter memories of the rebellion, and bring about a good feeling between the North and the South, will find food for meditation in some remarks of Mr. PETER H. CLARK, a colored orator in Cincinnati. In a recent address to a mass meeting of men of his race, he gave utterance to these generous sentiments: "I am not vindictive in my feelings toward the men of the rebellion. I was an early advocate of amnesty. I agree with the magnanimous SUMNER, and would not ask a Southerner to enlist under a flag which bears on its folds the names of battles in which he met with humiliation and defeat. I would build the monuments which mark our battle-fields with the South of wood, that, when they have fallen into decay, the memory of the strife may decay with them."

THE Bank of England, in its efforts to bring to punishment the persons engaged in the recent forgeries, has been quite successful, but this success has been secured only at very heavy cost. The expenses of the bank, it is said, will be at least $100,000, and an especial difficulty in the matter has been the fact that the forgers having large means at their command, have been in a position to resist the prosecution at every step. Not a small part of the bank's expenses have been for cable messages. In a single day, recently, the telegrams across the ocean connected with the case cost $800.

THE Massachusetts Legislature seems determined to deserve the denunciations which are heaped upon it from all quarters. Not content with having done nothing for the State, it is contemplating a scheme for paying itself an extra allowance for its proficiency in the art of "how not to do it." It is said that a powerful combination has been formed to put through an imitation of the salary grab which has made the XLIId Congress so infamous. The excuse is that former Legislatures sat for a shorter time and paid themselves extra for it.

The Illinois System of Minority Representation—Letter from Hon. Joseph Medill.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO May 1 1873.

Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Ohio Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR: You ask me whether the system of minority representation adopted in Illinois operates to the satisfaction of our people?

I unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative. It proves in practice to be just what was promised and predicted in its behalf. The experiment is conceded to be quite successful, and is regarded as a great improvement of the old one-sided system of representation. It is far more popular now than it was a year ago, before the first election under it. Then there were doubts as to its practicability. Its oppenents said the people would not be able to comprehend it, and that confusion would result at the polls, that bad men would slip into the Legislature by its means, that it would enable the minority to rule the majority, and that the interests of the people would be harmed or sacrificed.

Not one of these prognostications of evil have come to pass The voters understand the new system without difficulty or much explanation, and discovered nothing abstruse or incomprehensible in it. They were quick to discern that it gave them increased power and liberty of action, and that the old and arbitrary restrictions in the freedom of the ballot were removed, and they will be slow to consent to yield back the cumulative vote or totality representation.

The new system commends itself as more Democratic than the old. The whole mass of the people are now represented in the popular branch, instead of mere majority, as formerly. Every voter, whether a Democrat or a Republican, has now the man of his choice in the Assembly to represent him. Neither party is now unrepresented in any district. The minority is no longer practically disfranchised, as was previously the case. The vote of the majority is not impaired or disturbed. The stronger party at the polls have control of the House, but the weaker one is represented in proportion to its strength. The unjust monopoly of representation is broken. Every Democratic District elected two Democrats and one Republican, and every Republican District two Republicans and one Democrat to the House. The exception to this rule only occurred when a candidate of the stronger party was unpopular, or that of the weaker party the fitter man to such degree as to constrain enough of his opponents to vote for him to elect him. No party advantage was gained from these exceptional cases, because they were as numerous on one side as the other—gainer and loser balancing each other.

It was a noticeable fact that, taken as a whole, the so-called "minority members" were the ablest men. Several of the strongest and most conspicuous members were sent to the Assembly by the "plumping" vote of the minority, showing that the weaker party, as a rule, were more careful and conscientious in making selections of representatives than the majority side. This result was predicted by the friends of the new system when advocating its adoption before the people, but was hooted at as wholly improbable by its opponents, who now confess their error and admit its verification.

Minority representation in Illinois has been demonstrated to be an actual reform—not a change merely, but an improvement in the Science of Popular Government, and the people are pleased with the operation of the experiment, and intend to give it a fair and thorough trial. At first many were hostile to its adoption; but few of them would now vote for its abrogation. Those who were at the outset in doubt as to its wisdom are now its supporters, or willing to await future developments.

The only opposers of this new system are of the Bourbon breed who forget nothing and learn nothing, or the clan of Court-house partisans who believe in disfranchising their political opponents from motives of unscrupulous selfishness and narrow-minded illiberality.

It is to be hoped that your Convention will at least submit this Electoral and Representative Reform as a separate proposition to popular ratification or rejection, and let the people decide for themselves whether they want it. Ohio has generally been in the lead, and never in the rear of the column of progress.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL.

AN Illinois man is disgusted with the boasted civilization of Europe, because he could not get a buckwheat cake after leaving America.

SPRING-TIME

[Translated from the German.]

O spring-time sweet!
Over the hills come thy lovely feet;
The earth's white mantle is cast away;
She clothes herself all in green to-day;
And the little flowers that are hid from the cold
Are springing anew from the warm fresh mould.

O spring-time sweet!
The whole earth smiles thy coming to greet;
Our hearts to their inmost depths are stirred
By the first spring flower, and the song of the bird:
Our sweet, strange feelings no room can find,
They wander, like dreams, through heart and mind.

O spring-time sweet!
How the old and the new in thy soft hours meet!
The dear, dead joys of the days long past,
The brightness and beauty that could not last,
Their fair ghosts rise with the ending of snow,
The springs and the summers of long ago.

O spring-time sweet!
How thou once wert dear and fair and complete!
Nor sweetest words nor music could tell
The gladness that once made my bosom swell;
And thou art not the same as the springs of yore
For the beauty and blessings that come no more.

O spring-time sweet!
With silent hope thy coming I greet;
For all that in winter the bright earth lost
Doth rise, new born with the ending frost;
Even so shalt thou bring me at last, at last,
All the hope and the joy and love of the past.

Fashion in New York.

A sudden freshness and simplicity have crept into the fashion. Whether it will remain is questionable, but it is good at least while it lasts. Paniers have been abolished; the enormous tournures have disappeared. Already dresses which are puffed up in huge bunches look old, and the straight redingote—simply distinguished—carries everything before it.

The distinctive parts of the latest costumes are the redingote, the belt of black velvet and its attachments of oxydized silver, and the umbrella.

What is it that has rained upon us such showers of umbrellas? that has all at once raised the umbrella into an *article de luxe* of the greatest importance. Every shop is full of them, and the prices range from ten to twenty-five dollars. The recent styles are of the finest twilled silk, changing dark blue or plum color into black. The handles are of cornelian, agate, ivory, or solid silver, finished as crosses, as straps with buckles, as the open calyx of a flower, and in various other devices. The club handles are losing their prestige. The newest designs close into as slender a device as a gentleman's sword cane.

The rage for filagree ornaments of oxydized silver is increasing. The favorite model is a square "five-barred" gate clashed in the middle and adorned with spynx, or rather antique heads and charms. This fastens the belt. The side attachments for umbrella and maigrette should match. The set cost from ten to fifteen dollars. Of course they are not *silver*, but what is real nowadays? A lady whose husband has been very wealthy, who lived abroad for years, who flourished at the state balls of the Empress Eugenie, was supposed to possess a fortune in her diamonds. All her friends knew they were furnished by the court jeweler and matched in appearance magnificent jewels possessed by the empress. To-day her husband is bankrupt and it turns out that her diamonds are paste, though they have passed current in the best society for some years.

A feature of the toilette growing in importance is the ruff for the neck. Medices and Elizabethan cuffs are taking the place of the modest ruffle of lace or pleating of muslin, which succeeded the time-honored collar; and if the dimensions continue to increase on the same ratio, it is impossible to tell where it will end.

The predominant styles now consist of the ruff and the fraise—the latter consisting of a double pleating of crape lisse cut high at the back of the throat, the former of net or muslin laid in straight, close, hollow pleats, sometimes repeated in the material of the dress, which forms an outside ruff, the lace or muslin coming next the skirt. A little exaggeration of the mode would give us the flaring wing-like appendages of Queen Anne's reign; but at present they partake of the more stately Elizabethan style.—[N. Y. Cor.

Health of Merchants.

A writer in the Science of Health says, though many merchants live to be old, mercantile life, on the whole, is not favorable to health; not because there is anything unwholesome in the business of buying and selling, but because of the uncertainties attending it. It has been stated that nine-tenths of all the merchants who have been eventually successful in acquiring wealth, have failed one or more times. But the few examples of colossal fortunes, like the few prizes which are drawn in the lotteries, are sufficient to cause a constant ruse into the business by the many. It is true that the majority of successful merchants show a favorable average of longevity; and this may be either because, being healthy, they are successful, or because, being successful, they are healthy. This is a rule that works both ways. It is the constant strain of the mind, the feverish anxiety, and the irregular habits consequent thereon, that so often break down the health of active and ambitious merchants. Those only who, after toiling and planning incessantly for ten or fifteen years, have struggled on the verge of failure for months or years, can appreciate the immense wear and tear of mind and body which racks and often wrecks so many merchants. One of the most destructive habits of merchants is that of going to bed, not to sleep, but to study their business. After working and planning till near midnight, they retire to fitful dozes and unquiet dreams, instead of refreshing sleep; the result is that, in a few weeks or months, determination of blood to the brain, with sleeplessness, becomes a chronic habit. We have known merchants whose only complaint was, they could not sleep. The remedy for this difficulty is very simple in theory, but not so easy in practice. Keep cool, take things as they come, and worry about nothing, is a prescription very easy to write; but in view of the ever-recurring immediate necessities of trade almost impossible to apply. A little, attention to regimen, however, will greatly mitigate the suffering, and perhaps carry the merchant through the various crisis of his vocation. Of all persons, he should especially avoid all articles of food or drink that thicken the blood, excite the brain, or constipate the bowels. Milk, sugar, and fine flour are among his special abominations. His food can never be too plain, nor his drinks too simple. His dessert after dinner should never be pudding nor pastry, but always a good apple or other fruit.

Kelley and a Tragi-Comic Life.

A remarkable case of mistaken identity was developed the other day in Chicago. A young man from St. Louis, M. L. Kelley by name, was recently ejected from his boarding house, by its proprietor, because of inability to pay his board bill. Shortly after this event Kelley's father in St. Louis received a letter from the Coroner advising him of the fact that his son had committed suicide by jumping from the Madison street bridge, and that his remains which has been fully identified by his former landlord and the latter's barkeeper, who had known the young man for several years, had been recovered, and were then lying exposed at the morgue. Kelly, Sr., came to Chicago at once, repaired to the morgue and immediately recognized the remains before him as those of his drowned son. He at once made arrangements to have the body transported to St. Louis, and subsequently started for the boarding house to obtain the effects left by his son. In the meantime a curious scene was being enacted at this boarding house, where, before the eyes of the bar-keeper, who was almost paralyzed with horror, young Kelley appeared, entering the bar-room and looking exactly as he did before he was drowned, and with the uncertain step of a ghost who remembers an unpaid board bill. In as brief a time as possible the barkeeper disappeared, leaving the apparition alone in the bar room. He then called his employer, who investigated the matter and satisfied himself that the visitor was no ghost, but was young Kelley himself. The father shortly after arrived, and the joy with which he discovered that his son was alive may be imagined. It seems strange that so remarkable a resemblance between Kelley and the unknown dead should exist, not only in point of personal traits but also of wearing apparel. The identity of the suicide is yet undiscovered, as no one has so far recognized him.

Homes for Women.

The New York World gives the architectural design and a description of the "Home for Women," erected by Mr. Alexander T. Stewart at a cost of one million dollars. The main building, six stories in height, with a mansard roof, is constructed of iron, with a frontage of 192½ feet on Fourth avenue, and 205 feet on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, respectively. The centre portion of each front for a width of one hundred feet, is seven stories high, with a mansard roof. At the corners of the main building and of the central structures, are turreted towers twenty-four feet square, and extending for that height above the cornice. The Home covers an area of 39 462 feet, with an interior courtyard of 10,904 square feet. The entire central height of the building is 109 feet, and the height of the main building to the cornice is 90 feet.

The height of the roof is 18 feet for the centre and 12 feet at the sides. The principal entrance, on Fourth avenue, is 48 feet wide. The first story contains 24 rooms, each 17 by 52 feet wide. In the upper stories are the dining-room, reading-room and concert hall, each 30 by 92 feet in dimensions. The sleeping rooms are of two kinds, the large ones 18 by 18 feet and the smaller ones 8 by 9 feet. The building will be heated by steam, and ventilating and elevating shafts are provided. The kitchen and laundry arrangements are upon the most improved hotel plans. The expenses of the establishment are to be paid out of the rent of the stores, and the working girls will in this way obtain comfortable rooms and board for a less sum than they would be obliged to pay in an ordinary tenement house.

A California Tragedy.

In March last Street Commissioner Wilkins of Stockton, California, was found dead in the street and robbed. It was the impression at that time that he had been killed for plunder and two notorious thieves were arrested charged with the crime. The theives could not be convicted as no evidence against them appeared, and they were finally discarged. The officers of the law had been effectually thrown off the scent and much time was lost. Mrs. Wilkins, the wife of the murdered man, was known to have been behaving improperly, and a grown daughter was supposed to be no better than a young girl ought to be. There were several younger children, and a benevolent society to which Mr. Wilkins had belonged, took the children away from their unfit home and put them in an orphan asylum. It was known too that Mr. Wilkins had forbidden a man named George M. Bennett his house a few days before he was killed. Bennett had left Stockton and very soon after Mrs. Wilkins left too. The officers now thought they had a clue to Wilkins' murderers. They found George M. Bennett and Mrs. Wilkins in the hotel in San Francisco living as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wilson. Both were arrested and taken to Stockton, charged with the murder of J. P. Wilkins. The authorities think they have enough evidence to convict one or both of the accused.

The Art of Apologizing.

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But when a lady has a forgetful husband, who without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say and how to say it, form the problem. Mrs. Tucker, the wife of Judge Tucker, of Williamsburg, solved this problem many years ago. She was the daughter or niece (I am uncertain which) of Sir Peyton Skipwith and celebrated for her beauty, wit, ease and grace of manner. Her temper and tact were put to proof one court day, when the judge brought with him the accustomed half score of lawyers, for whom not the slightest preparation had been made, the judge having quite forgotten to remind his wife that it was court day, and she, herself, strange to tell, having overlooked the fact. The dinner was served with elegance, and Mrs. Tucker made herself very charming. Upon rising to leave the guests to their wine she said: "Gentlemen, you have dined to-day with Judge Tucker; promise me now you will all dine, to-morrow, with me." This was all her apology, whereupon the gentlemen swore that such a wife was beyond price. The judge then explained the situation, and the next day there was a noble banquet.

A Notable Locality.

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.,) Whig, speaking of Stratford, in Westmoreland county, in that State, says "Light Horse Harry Lee" was born there: so was General Robert Lee. A few miles off was "Chantilly," where Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee were born, and only four or five miles away is "Wakefield" where General George Washington was born, and a little later, James Madison first saw the light of day at "Port Conway," on the Rappahannock; and still a little later James Monroe was born on Monroe's creek, close by Stratford."

It is asserted that three out of every five matches made at Saratoga end by an appeal to the divorce courts.

'CALL ME DARLING.

Call me darling, darling, call me,
Speak it tenderly once more,
As you used to when we parted
Nightly, at my father's door.
Then your arms entwined me fondly,
And your cheek was laid on mine;
Oh! my darling! call me darling,
Gently, as in dear "lang syne."

Call me darling, darling, call me,
Though the love be dead and cold,
I would hear the fond, fond pet name,
Softly spoken, as of old.
Heed my pleadings, now; oh! heed them;
While my eyes are free from tears;
Oh, my darling! call me darling,
Kindly, as in other years.

Call me darling, darling, call me,
It will, love, blest hours recall—
Though for years you have not loved me,
I've been faithful through them all.
For the sake of children buried—
Little children, one, two, three—
Oh, my darling! call me darling,
In the accents dear to me.

Call me darling, darling, call me,
It would soothe the fever-flame
Could I hear thy accents, lowly
Syllable the old pet name.
Years ago my roses faded,
White hairs gleam the dark among;
But my darling, call me darling,
Though I am no longer young.

Call me darling, darling call me,
Though to-night I'm fever-flushed,
Pale will be my cheeks to-morrow,
And my pleading will be hushed.
Through long years of silent sorrow,
I have loved the yet name so;
Then, my darling, call me darling,
Speak it gently ere I go.

Snobbery at the National Capital.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Sun.]

The contrast between the plain and unpretentious habits of our public men in former years and the rage for display and fashionable dissipation which has prevailed here since Grant became President is very striking indeed. In the good old times, when a seat in the United States Senate was not a purchasable honor, Henry Clay, Tom Benton, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun were content to live here in a very modest way at respectable boarding houses. But since money and not brains has become the distinguishing feature of that once honorable body; since jobbery and speculation have become the chief employment of Representatives, a statesman who boards at any other than a first-class hotel, and spends less than twice the amount of his salary, is regarded, either with contempt as an honest man, or with commiseration as an ignorant booby who doesn't know how to serve his country with profit to himself. To be a distinguished statesman—a great man, in the modern sense of the term—the Senator or Representative must own a magnificent house, drive fast horses, and give a grand dinner twice a month. His wife must be a lady of fashion and "receive" once a week during the season.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF SNOBBERY.

Last winter every daily and weekly paper published in the city had a fashion editor whose duty it was to attend the receptions and balls and praise every lady. The Republican and Chronicle every morning devoted at least a column to this sickly twaddle, and the Star rehashed the same stuff every evening. As Thackery says, "Example is the best of precepts," and the influence of these "court circulars is always pernicious." Receptions were always so common in Washington last winter that the simple announcement of those who would "receive" during one day filled a column of the Republican. To make the rounds of all these receivers one would have to start betimes, and with a carriage and pair consume the greater part of a winter day. It was indispensably necessary that every lady—whether of high or low degree in the officeholding sense—should go the rounds to pay their respects and in turn throw open their houses, have servants in livery and wine and other refreshments in abundance to "receive." It matters not whether their salaries are great or small. This their wives and daughters must do or not be in the fashion which a ring-wormed Administration had inaugurated.

To show what height this snobbery reached at the national capital last winter I will briefly relate

THE STORY OF A BIRTHDAY PARTY

which Senator Stewart of Nevada gave his daughter. For months scarcely anything was talked of in fashionable quarters save this grand affair which was to be. It was designed for the event of the season—a magnificent entertainment which should rival in splendor and cost the court fete of an oriental prince. It was impossible to find any private residence or a hotel in the city capacious enough to afford room for the grand display that was to be made, and for the accommodation of the army of guests to be invited. A public building was accordingly leased for one week at $700 per day. An army of workmen and decorators were engaged, and there was not enough bunting in the navy yard and arsenal to meet the demand, and additional supplies had to be ordered from New York and Philadelphia. Although it was in the dead of winter all the movable plants and trees in the Government Botanical Garden were carted up to Masonic Hall to add to the grand effect. The decorations alone are said to have cost five thousand dollars. Then a grand collation was ordered from New York, which, with the wines and liquors, cost five thousand more. By order of the Secretary of the Navy the Marine Band was on hand to discourse sweet strains of music. Over eight hundred invitations were issued, and according to the glowing descriptions which appeared in the court circulars the next morning, fully that number of people were present and participated in the vulgar, shoddy affair. The toilets of the mother and daughter were minutely described in the court circulars, and the cost of the same, as well as of their diamonds, accurately given—per order I suppose—at $30,000!

This same Senator Stewart, a few years since, was so poor that on his first advent in Washington he lived in a third-rate boarding house. But the Central Pacific Railroad and operations in the stock of the Little Emma silver mine, made him a millionaire. He used his position as Senator to make money directly and indirectly also. It was his supposed high and honorable station as a United States Senator that enabled him, with the assistance and endorsement of the United States Minister, Gen. R. C. Schenck, to manage the English capitalists and dispose of the Little Emma mining stock.

Surely with such examples of grand display or ill-gotten wealth continually before their eyes, it is no wonder that the morals of subordinate clerks are corrupted and society in Washington so profoundly demoralized.

One of the Boston theatres has a poor box, in which the fines inflicted on the members of the company are placed. The contents of the box is used for charitable purposes.

THE ASCENT OF LULU.

The Mechanical Means by Which She is Shot Upward.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The means by which the acrobat Lulu, at Niblo's garden, is shot into the air, has been the subject of much speculation. The prevailing impression is that the power which sends her aloft in so startling a way is compressed air. An inspection of the apparatus shows, however, that the principle on which it is constructed is similar to that of the schoolboys' bean-shooter.

Under the stage is a wrought iron frame work like a gigantic office stool. The four legs are eight feet high and two inches square. Three sets of iron crossbars run from limb to limb—one at the top, one at the middle, and one near the bottom. At the top and middle, also, crossbars run from each corner to a point in the centre, where they support a small cylinder. Through these two cylinders—the one at the top, and the other at the middle of the framework—an iron piston, about seven feet long and two inches in diameter, runs. The upper end of this piston is covered with rubber and is attached to the bottom of the small trap in the stage on which Lulu stands when about to be sent aloft. About half way down the piston it has around it a barrel-shaped expansion, about one foot in diameter and a foot long, which is fastened to it and makes part of it. Round the top and bottom of this barrel, as it may be termed, are iron hooks. Similar hooks are fixed to the lower side of the crossbars at the bottom of the iron frame work. Five strong rubber straps, side by side, each an inch square, and let into an iron socket, with a thimble at each end, next come into use. Of these quintuple rubber straps, which are about eight inches long, there are about fifty. The thimble at one end is just slipped over the hooks attached to the lower side of the crossbars at the top of the frame-work. When every hook has a rubber strap thus suspended from it, the piston is lifted by leverage, and the remaining thimble of each strap is slipped over the hook which corresponds to it on the top of the barrel. Another set of rubber straps precisely similar to those already described, only more powerful, are then attached by one end to the hooks on the bottom of the barrel. The other end is left dangling until it is time to set the trap. When that time comes, powerful leverage forces down the barrel until the straps which connect it with the crossbars at the top of the framework are distended to their utmost. Then the lower thimbles of the rubber straps which dangle from the bottom of the barrel are slipped over the hooks fastened to the crossbars near the bottom of the framework. The trap is then ready for use. One set of powerful rubbers is hauling up the piston toward the trap, and another set of more powerful rubbers is hauling it down to such purpose as to keep the upper set of rubbers at the greatest possible tension. When the time for Lulu to make the ascent arrives, an electric battery is used. A wire is so brought to bear on the thimbles of the lower set of rubbers attached to the hook on the bottom crossbars, that one application of electric force instantaneously dislodges all the thimbles. The rubber straps at the top of the band thereupon contract with enormous power, the trap is shot up three feet above the stage, and Lulu over twenty feet beyond that. A number of rubbers of suitable strength are attached to the lower end of the piston previous to the discharge of the trap, and when the discharge is complete these instantly draw down the piston and restore the trap to the level of the stage.

Lulu wears under her dress steel mechanism of a novel description. By one motion of her shoulders she can protect every joint of her form perfectly rigid. Those who watch her closely when she takes her stand on the trap may observe her throw the mechanism into a gear by a motion of her arms just before she is shot into the air. To enable her to do this at the right moment, a small plug is removed from a hole in the stage through which she can see every motion of the men in charge of the apparatus.

A visitor was examining a class in a Sunday school recently, and asked the question "Why did Joseph detain Simeon in Egypt until his brethern should return with Benjamin?" A teacher endeavored to prompt one of the boys, and whispered to him to answer "that he was detained as a hostage." The boy, not catching the exact sound, startled the visitor by pipping out, "Please, sir, he was detained for postage!"

A veritable case of death from a broken heart is related to have occurred recently at Oppenheim, Fulton county, N. Y. Within the past year a young girl, named Johanna Davis, was engaged to be married to a man, named Swartout, who married another woman during the winter. Miss Davis' grief at the disappointment caused serious mental and physical affliction. Monday evening her mother and herself saw the jilting lover and his wife pass by the window. The sight seemed to affect Miss Davis, and her appearance attracted her mother's attention. The young lady, in response to questions and fears, said: "Don't cry for me, mother; I shall die to-night." At ten o'clock that night the unfortunate girl was dead.

In spite of the pretty things which are said about love, and the amiable assumption that it levels all distinctions, there are such things as ill-assorted marriages. Every news reader will remember the aristocratic maid of Chicago who married her father's English coachman. We suppose the romantic facts were given in every newspaper in the land. The finale isn't romantic in the least. The young woman has left her husband and gone back to her father's house. The bereaved coachman took legal measures to recover his wife—brought trover or replevin or something of that sort we suppose; but the court nonsuited him, and left the lady with her father. Divorce, we presume, will follow—an awful warning to every young lady of susceptible turn against marrying even the handsomest coachman that ever handled harness.

The most attractive part of the St. Lawrence River is that which includes the so-called "Thousand Islands," numbering in reality about eighteen hundred. Wells' Island (much the largest of all) and two or three others are under cultivation. Wells' Island is about ten miles in length, and contains eight thousand acres. Near and around it are clustered very many of the smaller islands. With the exception of an occasional bare rock which rises in gray, grim contrast to its leafy sisters, these islands are all covered with various kinds of trees and bushes, deciduous and evergreen. The village of Alexandria Bay (overlooking the river and a little bay), with a population of about five hundred, is the natural point of departure to the island, a thousand of which are within five or six miles of the place, and hundreds in near proximity to it, dividing the river into a multitude of winding channels, small and large, and molding it into tiny bays and coves, affording romantic retreats which are the delight of boating parties. Wells' Island terminates about two miles below.

THIS WORLD.

This world is a sad, sad place, I know—
And what soul living can doubt it?
But it will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about.
Then away with songs that are full of tears,
Away with dirges that sadden;
Let us make the most of our fleeting years,
By singing the lays that gladden.

A few sweet potions of bliss I've quaffed,
And many a cup of sorrow;
But in thinking of the flavored draught,
The old time joy I borrow.
And in brooding over the bitter drink,
Pain fills again the measure;
And so I have learned that 'tis better to think
Of the things that gives us pleasure.

The world at its saddest is not all sad;
There are days of sunny weather;
And the people within it are not all bad
But saints and sinners together.
I think those wonderful hours of June
Are better by far to remember,
Than those when the earth is out of tune
In the cold bleak winds of November.

Because we meet in the walks of life
Many a selfish creature.
It doesn't prove that this world of strife
Has no redeeming feature.
There is bloom of beauty upon this earth;
There are bonds and blossoming flowers;
There are souls of truth and hearts of worth;
There are glowing golden hours.

In thinking over a joy we've known
We easily make it double;
Which is better by far than to mope and moan
O'er sorrow and grief and trouble
For though this world is sad we know—
And who that if living can doubt it?
It will not lessen the want and woe
To be always singing about it.

Flowers and Fruits at Vienna.

This is what Bayard Taylor says of the flower and fruit show at Vienna:

The flower show, one of the numerous temporary exhibitions incident to the world's fair, has just closed. It was not much of a show. The exhibition filled a square tent of moderate size. The flowers were nearly all of hot-house growth by Vienna florists, with some from Munich and Dresden. The azalias are particularly fine, and they are grouped so as to make the most brilliant effects of color. I never saw such large flowers, such dense masses of bloom, or such a great variety of beautiful tints. The roses are noteworthy for their size rather than for their beauty. The aim of the Vienna gardener appears to be to produce as big a rose as possible, and to do this all comeliness of shape in the bush is sacrificed. It is trained to grow like a stick, and only a small bunch of leaves is allowed at the top. These rose trees, as they should be called, rather than bushes, are often ten feet high, and they bear but three or four flowers each. Standing alone there is little beauty in them, but massed in dense hedges so that only the leafy top and the great roses are seen, the effect is striking. Nowhere is a natural shaped bush to be seen, and while the great size and fine color of the flowers excite admiration, one soon tires of them, and wonders at the false taste that insists upon so deforming the bushes for the sake of getting roses of unusual magnitude.

The fruits and vegetables made a meagre show, and not as extensive as an average county fair in the United States would have. Still, May is scarcely the month when we could expect any great variety of orchard and garden growth in a country, too, where the cold rains crowd May weather even into June. There are a few strawberries, the vines growing in pots and doubtless raised under glass. The gigantic stalks of asparagus, the big cucumbers, and the creamy-white heads of cauliflower, and cool, crisp, the palm of lettuce, probably owe their prominence to the same protection, and are truly of no interest as specimens of skill in out door culture.

An Airy Costume.

A New York letter to the St. Louis Republican has this:

The latest French-made dresses are dresses no more; they are mere drapings, with fearfully low necks, absence of all sleeves, a mere strap going over the naked shoulder, joining the dress at the small of the back and at the pit of the stomach. The skirt is strangely and wonderfully hung. It caps the folds; it is caught high at the hip, or in the back, and is shaped tight about the entire figure. From beneath this drapery streams out a two-yard train. Out door costumes are made, as far as drapery is concerned, in the same style.

These fashions demand revolving pedestals, and what dancers term the "slow movements." No dress of this kind could be taken on its owner's back in a hurry anywhere. Of course corsets and a good many other articles of underwear which has hitherto been deemed indispensable will have to be taken off for the "Empire waist. At a very high wedding reception lately the high-toned belles held their arms like trussed fowls, to prevent the silk and suspenders that did duty as dress waists from falling off their shoulders. The same bridal party were, to the number of a dozen, photographed, and if I were to send a copy up to Connecticut I'd not only be prayed for in the churches as one lost, but I'd be liable to indictment for sending indecent pictures by mail.

No gloves! That's dreadful for nice looks. No corsets! That's bad for comfort. And no waists to our dresses! and that's going to be cool for summer, if it possesses no other decided advantage.

The Arlington Estate.

The Washington Republican corrects a Louisville contemporary who, it says, falls into an error when it says that the "property" (Arlington) was forfeited to the government by the act of General Lee," in going into the Confederate service. It is true that in a technical and legal sense Arlington did not so become the property of the United States government as under our constitution and laws no real estate can be confiscated in perpetuity or in fee, but only during the lifetime of the owner, and then upon trial and proper decree of a court. The government, however, early took possession of the Arlington property, and then availed of the discreditable dodge of setting it up and selling it for unpaid federal taxes, thus to get a tax title on which to hold it in perpetuity. All subsequent offers to redeem it in behalf of its real owner, Mrs. Lee, have been disregarded, and thus this dear home of her childhood is not only withheld from a now decrepit old lady, but all compensation is so far refused her by a government which claims the loyalty of herself and children. All honest citizens of the Republic are shamed by the spectacle.—[Balt. Sun.

The monument which Mr. Robert Bonner will erect to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern) in Mount Auburn, will consist of an Italian marble pedestal resting on a granite plinth. The pedestal is to be surmounted by a Roman cross, beautifully enriched with fern leaves; the height of the monument will be seven feet.

VARIETIES.

A half witted pauper in the Northampton county, Pa., poor-house has inherited a fortune of $250,000

An industrious Boston lady is making a straw hat for her husband out of the straws used by him in his sherry-cobblers last summer.

A cat in Springfield, Ill., noticing a kerosene lamp blazing up in a dangerous manner in the night waked the master of the house and got him to fix it.

The standard adopted by the Baltimore peach-packers for bushel boxes is nine inches deep, fourteen inches wide and twenty-two and a half inches long inside, divided by a half-inch partition.

The Empress Eugenie recently presented Sir William Gull with a costly gold box, bearing the Imperial cipher in diamonds, and in the box were a pair of sleeve-links worn by the late Emperor Napoleon.

The Royal Masonic institution for girls in London recently celebrated its anniversary. The Lodge supports one hundred girls, and preparations are to be made for admitting a larger number and increasing their advantages.

A man who had his new hat exchanged for an old one in a barber's shop advertises that unless it is returned he will forward to the wife of the person who took it the letter found concealed in the lining of the old one.

The Little Rock Gazette says: "After the adjournment of the House yesterday the Republican side of the House started 'John Brown.' On the conclusion of this the Democrats struck out with 'Dixie,' which was sung with a will."

Three brothers in Bow, N. H., have married three ladies who bear to each other the relations of mother, daughter and grand-daughter. The next generation of this family will offer some intricate puzzles for the genealogists.

An Iowa lady lost her husband a few years ago, and during her absence at the funeral her house burned down. She married again, however, and while attending the burial of her last husband, recently, the family residence again burned down. The insurance companies will investigate the singular coincidence.

A fastidious collier has been sent to jail in Liverpool, without the option of a fine, for a violent assault on his wife, who had cooked a whole leg of veal for Sunday's dinner, instead of the boiled fowls which he had ordered. His defence was that he had veal until he was sick of it.

A gentleman who wrote to the late Oakes Ames for his autograph received the following reply: "Dear sir: Yours of the—is at hand, asking for my autograph, which I enclose herewith, trusting you will 'place it where it will do the most good.' I remain yours respectfully, Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass."

A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday school kept his eyes wide open during praying, and when one boy thrust a pin into another he marched up the aisle, still praying and cuffed that boy's ears and went back again praying all the way. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

The Missouri editors at their late convention formally resolved that a man has the same right to walk into a grocery store and order a barrel of sugar or a sack of coffee, or into a law office and demand a legal opinion from its occupant, or into an undertaker's and request a coffin without expecting to pay for their respective wares or services, as into a newspaper office and demand the use of its brains and muscle and type, without a thought of recompense.

The Modoc squaws enjoy woman's rights, and fight in battle as freely as the men. In 1854, when Capt. Judy was camping against the Modocs and Shasteecas, on the Klamath, north of Yreka, woman were frequently seen among the Indians, fighting, and sometimes found among the dead. One day the enemy came suddenly upon him, advancing rapidly over the brow of a hill, and filling the air with a perfect shower of arrows. But not a male babarian was in sight. Before them, in solid line of battle, their woman were moving to the charge, while their warriors slunk along behind them, discharging their arrows between.

An unfortunate culprit was recently brought before an Iowa Justice charged with assaulting and battering a maider. Investigation showed that the defendant had merely saluted the damsel against her will. She was in court, and gave her testimony looking so very beautifully that the Judge was compelled to make a special ruling. He could not, he said, in conscience fine the man for doing what was done; for said His Honer, "I have been obliged to hold on to the arms of my chair to keep from kissing the complainant myself." Never did a judge give a more rational decision.

A Huron Indian is reported to have found on the shore of Lake Superior a curious gem. It is a compound of four classes of stone agglomerated together so as to constitute a perfect gem of rare beauty. The stones comprised in it are agate, cornelian, perite and crystal. Among the other remarkable features of this gem are the appearance on each side, as if from the hands of an engraver, of a resemblance of a miniature crown, the clearly defined forms of a black-and-tan dog, the head of an owl the tracings of the shores of little lakes and other remarkable phenomena.

Our beloved Queen is fond of setting admirable examples for the imitation of her faithful subjects. Here is her latest effort in this respect. A number of laborers on her estate at Osborne, like everybody else affected by the present and prospective high prices of the necessaries of life, recently petitioned Her Majesty for an advance of six-pence a day in their wages, those wages being now exactly half a dollar a day. The Queen simply handed the memorial with instructions, to her steward, who instantly discharged seven of the men, and cautioned the others that a repetition of their heinous offences would be the signal for their dismissal also.—[London Letter.

All the paper for the money used by the Government is manufactured on a 62-inch Fourdriner machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester, Pennsylvania. Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the finished stuff is conducted to the wire without passing through any screens, which might retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth, a shower of short pieces of fine blue silk thread is dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is forming. The upper side, on which the blue silk is dropped, is the one used for the face of the notes, and, from the manner in which the threads are applied, must show them more distinctly than the lower or reverse side, although they are embedded deeply enough to remain fixed. The mill, is guarded by officers night and day to prevent the abstraction of any paper.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. BARR.....E. A. MYERS,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
115 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 14, 1873.

HARTFORD P. BROWN, whose admission to West Point has been announced, is a resident of Rochester, Beaver county, and was appointed by Hon. WM. M'CLELLAND.

STOKES is to have another chance for his life. The Court of Appeals having reversed the Supreme Court. It seems to be a hard matter to hang a man in New York, if he has money and influential counsel.

THE cold blooded murder of the unarmed Modocs by the Oregon volunteers was no less atrocious than the assassination of Gen. CANBY; and this is the view taken of the butchery by the leading journals of the country.

THE Oregonians made short work of a portion of the Modoc prisoners by killing seven or eight warriors, including SHACKNASTY JIM, BOGUS CHARLEY and LITTLE JOHN. This is of course Lynch law, and the act of a mob, and cannot be justified.

WE are informed that the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, is preparing a defence of the salary grab, which he will deliver before the next Congress. Wouldn't it be just as well to leave that matter in the hands of GRANT? He made more out of it than anybody else, and understands it as well as Mr. RANDALL.

THE death of ten miners in the Henry Clay Colliery near the Shamokin, in consequence of the explosion of fire damp is another dreadful lesson upon the dangers of the mines, where careful inspection has been omitted. This work was operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company which should have thoroughly inspected the mine before trusting their men to work. This was not done.

THE *Commercial* editor cries if there has been any fraud practiced in the elections in Philadelphia why don't the defeated party contest the election. Hon. ALEX. MCCLURE could give a very satisfactory answer on that point. Let the editor put Mr. QUAY and Mr. MACKEY on the stand, and state under oath whether they believe Governor GEARY received an honest majority in Philadelphia; and whether they could not put their hands upon the men who perpetrated the fraud. We believe they would tell the truth.

A SPECIAL from Washington to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:

The friends of Senator MITCHELL, of Oregon, in view of the scandals connected with his career, advise him to resign his seat in the Senate. They are of opinion that even should he be able to retain his seat in the Senate his influence is gone, and he will be unable to serve his State.

"The friends" do not agree with the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which thinks there has been "a great deal of unnecessary discussion" and that "it is no unusual thing for men to change their names."

THE *Commercial* has another blast at the Congressional salary grabbers who pocketed five thousand dollars; but carefully refrains from alluding to the conduct of the President, who lobbied for and signed the bill, for which he is to be paid one hundred thousand dollars extra. The *Commercial* thinks it was all wrong for members to vote themselves five thousand dollars and all right for GRANT to sign the bill and pocket twenty times that amount. This is an evidence of the consistency of that organ as conducted by the State Treasury Ring.

HALF TIME AND DOUBLE PAY.

The court journals announce the safe arrival of GRANT at Long Branch, with his full blooded horses, one cow and three dogs, and express quite unnecessarily the hope he may enjoy his vacation. He has already spent more time in recreation than all the Presidents from WASHINGTON to LINCOLN put together, and draws double salary.

SO SOON.

In alluding to GRANT'S Louisiana proclamation, a Washington telegram says:

Under the circumstances the President could not do otherwise than to issue the proclamation, although he signed it very reluctantly, and probably would not have affixed his signature if he could have constitutionally avoided doing so.

GRANT has evidently discovered that he made a mistake, and is anxious to take the back track. We submit that a similar apology be made for his signature to the salary steal bill, for which he is to be paid an extra hundred thousand dollars. What will the organs which endorsed his proclamation so highly have to say now?

WHAT HE WOULD LIKE.

The editor of the *Evening Telegraph* says:

We would like to see the Philadelphia ring, that hangs as a veritable old man of the mountain about the neck of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, crushed into infinitessimal fragments, as well as its Allegheny county branch, but it cannot be accomplished by intriguing politicians of more than doubtful integrity. It must come from a revolt by the mass of the party, under the leadership of its most honored and influential names; precisely such a movement as overthrew the Tammany gang in New York. The eminent respectability of Philadelphia groans and grumbles over ring domination, but it appears to be so cowed as to be unable to organize successful resistance. It was different in New York, and there must be a higher and more resolute style of manhood on Fifth avenue than there is on Broad street.

THE PRESS.

The constitution of the United States places the freedom of the Press upon the same level in point of importance, with the freedom of religious belief and its free exercise; with the freedom of speech; with the right of the people to hold public meetings in which to discuss political questions; and with the right of petition. It thus places those who would manacle the newspaper press, in the same category with those who would place chains upon the conscience, or violently interfere to suppress the free discussion of public affairs, or who would deny the right of petition; and it necessarily herds in one drove all who would in any way sell these inestimable birthrights for a mess of the most palatable pottage ever cooked at Washington.

To be free, a Press must avoid the favors of the rulers of the people, so far as those favors are received or applied for as a compensation, for services beyond what it is the purpose of a newspaper to render to its ordinary advertising customers. The government service requires the publication of advertisements; but when the government advertises in Pittsburgh for articles produced in New York, and which are to be delivered at the Forts or at the Navy Yard in the vicinity of that city; or when it advertises in country papers issued in the South for pork and grain and hay, to be delivered at the forts in Dacotah, all who are not blind can see that the whole affair is a bribe, under the guise of what the old United States Bank used to style, with commendable refinement—"a fair business transaction." An editor who felt and realized his position as a defender of the liberty of the citizen, would spurn all such favors as an insult to his manhood; for it must be impossible to accept them and the money they bring with them, without experiencing the sensation that he has been purchased and has the price of his dishonor in his pocket. Worse still is he who, not satisfied with his share of the bribe-money as it has been apportioned by his masters, publicly whines for more; and like the mercenary upon the field of battle, brings the butt of his musket to the ground and shouts vociferously for his back pay before he pulls a trigger on the foe.

It is impossible that sensible people can confide in leaders and counsellors who would, Dalgetty-like, be ever ready to join the side of those who offer the highest pay and the greatest opportunities for plunder; being as free from all real feeling in the conflict as were the celebrated Free Lances of the wars of the Middle Ages.

If conduct such as we have described above, is not only dishonorable and unworthy of those who assume to occupy the high position of guides and even formers of the opinions of the people; how grossly impudent must it be—what an innate contempt for the intelligence and discrimination of the masses does it evince, for the openly avowed official servants of the "powers that be"—the men who draw every quarter day their pay from those powers, to presume upon their ability to induce the people to believe that they are safe and reliable defenders, against the trespasses of the very rulers who own them. The Press is theoretically free, but is free in point of fact only when controlled by men who write what they believe to be the words of sound doctrine; but how can a press be a safe guardian of the people when it looks for support, not to the people themselves but to the people's rulers.

REARRANGED TO SUIT.

The editor of the Treasury and Ring organ of this city thinks it is all right for JOHN HIPPLE, Esq., of Butler, to come back Hon. JOHN MITCHELL from Oregon. He is a good Radical defender of the administration and just the man to fill the eyes of CAMERON, PATTERSON, NYE, POMEROY, CALDWELL and other delectables of the same persuasion who secured their entrance into the Senate of the United States by more disreputable means than attaches to HIPPLE, whose crimes are defended by the Ring organ.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee never did place a high estimate upon names in party warfare, as may be learned from his acquiescence in the acts of the repeaters in Philadelphia where one JOHN HIPPLE would personate fifty other names, and be counted in favor of HARTRANFT or GRANT; it therefore seems quite natural for him to claim that a man has a right to change, or as it is mildly put, rearrange his name from that his father bore, without the intervention of Courts, Legislature or serving public notice. To defend the change of name in the case of HIPPLE is to defend the causes which induced it, which can scarcely be called virtues, because he has been changed into a United States Senator. Who next?

WISE'S VOYAGE.

Professor JOHN WISE, the veteran and distinguished navigator of the atmospheric ocean, proposes to leave Boston Common on the 4th of July in the effort to cross the broad Atlantic in a balloon. His theory is that about a mile from the surface of the Earth there is a current in the atmopshere which continually travels eastwardly, and he calculates upon availing himself of this natural stream in the air to pursue his novel voyage to a successful issue. He will provide for the contingency of being precipitated from the air to the water, and believes that the only ill effect of such a catastrophe would be to interrupt his voyage and dissappoint his expectations,

It is true that ever since the day of MONTGOLFIERS, balooning has been growing towards perfection. Men like WISE, who is a veteran in this range of scientific experiments, have been increasing in practical knowledge, not only of the mode of constructing the vessel itself, but also in regard to its more perfect management; the only difficulty which appears to have been thus far insurmountable, is the guidance of the vessel—the directing its course. It seems as if it must go with the wind. The ship moves through one fluid and is propelled by another less dense; but the baloon floats like a boat without sails or oars, and must go with the current.

We sincerely hope—and hoping almost believe—that WISE will be successful; but whether he succeeds or fails, he surely is venturing his life in an enterprise far more useful than the ventures made by explorers of the icy regions of the north pole, who are searching for the long sought but never found northwest passage to India; which even if found would be of not the slightest utility.

MEXICO.

The MAKENZIE raid upon the Kickapoo Indians within the territory of Mexico, is naturally enough producing some degree of excitement; and some of your war-hawks are even predicting that if Mexico is either unable or unwilling to prevent incursions from her territories upon the people of the United States, we should proceed to annex the whole of that country, and "reconstruct" it into States of this Union.

Wild as will seem this project to most of us, there is some real ground for apprehending that it will find influential advocates in high places; otherwise it would scarcely be given out that the incursion made by Colonel MAKENZIE, if not ordered by the Secretary of War on the occasion of his recent visit to the country bordering upon the Rio Grande, at least was occasioned by hints that such an enterprise would not be distasteful at headquarters.

The United States has been growing in territory from the organization of the government. Its first acquisition was the Louisiana purchase from NAPOLEON, by which we acquired all that is now within the limits of the present State of Louisiana, as well as all the country we owned west of the great Mississippi, prior to 1846. Afterwards the Floridas were purchased from Spain; then followed after a long interval the annexation of Texas by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress; and this was legitimately succeded by the war with Mexico, which resulted in the acquisition of Upper California and New Mexico, followed soon afterwards by the purchase of Arizonia; and finally in the days of President JOHNSON we purchased Alaska from our old friends the Russians.

One thing is to be observed as a uniform feature of all these acquisitions of territory; that is, that they were either very sparsely occupied by a civilized population, or were entirely free therefrom. Whether it was governmental policy or only fortuitous circumstances, we seem to have desired not population, but space for population to develop itself. We have not shown any desire to acquire inhabitants as an incident to the spread of our boundaries, but trusted to our own gradual increase or to emigration from Europe, to subdue our wilds and make all our wildernesses blossom as the rose. In all the territory we have thus far added to the lines of the old thirteen States, we have not acquired population in numbers too great to be readily assimilated to ourselves, our habits and customs, and to our principles of government. There were a few in New Orleans, a lesser number in St. Louis, and a trifling number in Florida, as well as in California and New Mexico; but it took but a short time to overwhelm them by the emigration of our own people from the old States, who rushed in with their peculiar avidity for wealth; while in Texas—where the acquired population was by odds the greatest, they were with very few exceptions, our own people whom a love of adventure had carried thither but a few years before.

Our system has worked well, and for the very reason that it was a system peculiarly suited to all the circumstances; but when we come to reverse it in these days, when all the traditions of our people and all the principles of our government are trodden under foot of the worst men in the country, and when the concentrated ignorance of three thousand years is holding the balance of power between the two divisions of the only inhabitants of this country who are fit to govern it, we must look for different results. Conquering Mexico would be one job; but fitting its States into our Union would be found to be a far more difficult contract. We are a people of one race—we do not forget the modern improvements, but regard them, outside of their vast voting power, as of no account in this question—while the Mexicans are composed of the pure blooded Spaniard, as proud of his unmixed blood as white men will be in this country in a few generations; then comes the Indian; the negro; the cross between the negro and the Indian; and the cross between white and Indian, and negro respectively. These people are legally, politically and socially, upon a perfect equality; they have their customs, the outgrowth of their Spanish civilization, which is very different from that brought to this country from the British islands and from Germany. In all these things they differ from us, and in the most essential points. We cannot hope to absorb them for they are too many; we cannot undertake to revolutionise their whole system civil as well as social, for that would make them worse enemies than they possibly could be as a separate people. We might bring them up to a higher plane than they occupy now, but in doing so we would be obliged to sink half-way to meet them. Besides all these objections there is another, if indeed another is required to show how unwise is the whole scheme, and that is that it is scarcely possible that the great European powers would consent to be still, and witness our expansion to the Isthmus of Darien.

If we need territory and Mexico hasit for sale, we can procure it at a cheaper rate than by the enormous sacrifice of human life incident to a war with that country. She is chronically poor and needy; let us purchase a few of her uninhabited Departments such as lower California, and pay her for them honestly. Our own uneasy people will soon occupy them and build them up into States having our own blood and our own northern civilization.

HIPPLE ALIAS MITCHELL.

The newly elected Radical United States Senator from Oregon, whose pranks were originally and so fully exposed in these columns, is out in a card, in which he says:

In regard to charges against me in newspapers of recent dates, I desire to say that full explanation in relation thereto will appear in a few days, supported by statements from prominent gentlemen in the State of Pennsylvania who have known me from childhood. I purpose to explain to the people of Oregon everything in relation to this matter, and shall substantiate the facts of my whole history prior to my leaving my native State (Pennsylvania) by the testimony of prominent men and unimpeachable witnesses, and upon such testimony, rather than my own statement, I shall submit to the impartial judgment of the people of this State any question as to my standing and integrity put in issue by the articles referred to.

My only object in suffering any delay is to enable me to obtain dispatches from Pennsylvania, several of which have been voluntarily sent me already, in response to the articles appearing against me.

Within three or four days at furthest I shall be able to respond. Until such time I shall be glad to submit to any one the dispatches already received.

Respectfully, J. H. MITCHELL.

All right, and we are content to await MR. MITCHELL'S leisure, and if we fail to substantiate each and every charge made by us, we will admit that we have been grossly deceived and that JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL is an upright, Christian gentleman and greatly maligned Statesman.

MR. MITCHELL also has a friend, a Mr. LARYEA, of Portland, who writes a card and concludes with

It is, no doubt, the few "sore-heads" in Oregon who are vainly endeavoring to injure Mr. Mitchell in this section of country, because he is a new man, by originating and giving publicity to rumors and stories derogatory of his past conduct. So I trust, as Mr. Mitchell is absent, being in Oregon, that the public will suspend judgment until he or his friends can be heard from, to give a full refutation to the foul slanders that his enemies are endeavoring to falsely attach to him.

Mr. LORYEA should remember that the exposures concerning his friend, were not made by Oregon "sore heads," but were made in Pittsburgh where MITCHELL is well known, and not for the purpose of injuring him personally; but to demonstrate still further to the people the kind of characters Radicalism delights to honor.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* makes the following startling charges against the Treasury and Post Office Department.

But an element has been brought in among these worthy women which is an outrage upon them, a disgrace to the public service, and a glaring scandal seen of all men. It is notorious that Senators, Representatives, and officials have imposed upon the departments loose characters, who are utterly unfit for such employment, and unworthy to mingle with the ladies who are contaminated and insulted by their presence. There is no use of mincing phrases about a palpable fact, or attempting to extenuate it under the cover of mistakes accidentally made. Members of Congress have pensioned their mistresses by scores on the treasury, and the same thing is true of many of the more important officers in the departments through whose agency appointments are made.

* * * * *

While widows and orphans who had just claims upon the gratitude of the country are rudely turned away without succor or sympathy, profitable places are given to prostitutes, who revel in luxury, throng the avenues, and flaunt their finery at the public expense.

* * * * *

No attempt has been made to eradicate this evil. It is, on the contrary, protected and palliated. Remonstrance has been followed by removal. So that the outrage on morals must not only be endured, but the terrorism of power superadds silence as a necessity. If this be not infamy in its worst form, that word has lost all meaning. And yet it is strictly true, and known to be true by the President, his Cabinet, his bureau chiefs, and Congress, to say nothing of the community which is a disgusted witness of these indecencies.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been aroused in the Massachusetts Legislature in consequence of a report that the excavation of the Hoosic Tunnel has not been made deep enough to allow the laying of a double track, and that it will be necessary to blast down a foot lower through the whole four and a quarter miles of the bed. The contract between the State and the SHANLYS provides that the tunnel shall be twenty-four feet wide and twenty feet high where no arching is required, and twenty-six feet wide and twenty one and a half feet high where arching is required. It is also alleged that sufficient height has not been allowed on the edge of the arches, the height of the cars now being greater than they were when the contract was made. Different constructions, at all events, have been placed upon the contract, and a suit at law will be required to settle the dispute between the SHANLYS and the Massachusetts authorities. There seems to be a fatality about this Hoosac Tunnel, and every contractor has suffered great losses by the action of the State from the time when Governor ANDREW arbitrarily seized the "plant" of General HAUPT down to the present moment, when the STANLYS, the former paragons of engineers, are now accused of incorrect measurements and gross mistakes.

THE Brooklyn New York *Eagle* says of Senater THURMAN:

The Democrats have not had the good fortune to elect a Governor out in Ohio since a time we do not care to remember. But some years ago they failed on the Governor and elected a Legislature, which sent Mr. Thurman to the Senate. What exellent work he has done need not be indicated. He has been, in no official, though in a real sense, the leader of the Democratic side of the chamber. His bearing, his logic, his purity and fidelity have made him a national reputation. It is not too much to say that even the Republicans respect Mr. Thurman more than they do any Senator of their own party.

THE law authorizing the coinage of two cent bronze pieces was approved April 22, 1864, and the coin was issued during the same year. The authority to coin the two cent piece was repealed by the Coinage act, which went into operation April 30, 187,3 The nickel-copper three cent piece was authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and was issued the same year. The nickel-copper five cent piece was authorized by act of Congress approved May 16, 1866, and was issued the same year.

THE full ticket nominated by the Westmoreland county Democracy is given below. The Greensburg *Argus* displayed commendable enterprise in getting out an extra, containing the vote received by each candidate in the various districts.

Assembly—H. B. Piper, James L. Toner.
Prothonotary—R. W. Singer.
Treasurer—Simon J. Miller.
Clerk of the Courts—Geo. W. Frick
Commissioner—Henry Keely.
Poor House Director—Solomon Reamer.
Auditor—W. C. Sloan.
Jury Commissioner—M. G. Keener.

THE colored population of New Orleans is about one-third of the total population. This is a much larger proportion than existed before emancipation and the war. It has been an unfortunate result of that measure that the negroes from the country districts have flocked to the cities, thereby reducing the productive agricultural force and increasing largely the number of that loose and vagabond class which hang about large towns and pursue modes of life that develop vice, disease, and a large mortality.

THE law of Illinois relative to the election or appointment of women as school officers takes effect July 1, and at that time all distinctions of or on account of sex, so far as eligibility to any school office in that state is concerned, will cease to exist.

THE farmers of Carroll County, Iowa, passed the following pithy resolution the other day: "Resolved, that the increase of Congressional salaries in these hard times is an infernal outrage upon the working people of the country."

M. PARK DAVIS, F. B. GUTHRIE and PEARSON CHURCH have been appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Crawford county, Pa.

IN a case where a railway ticket was refused because offered after the day it was issued, a law court in Maine has decided that such ticket is good for six years.

Things to be Remembered.

The following changes will take place after June 30, 1873:

1.—Franking privilege abolished.

2.—Postmasters supplied with official stamps.

3.—Official stamps must not be used except for official business.

4.—Stamp of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.

5.—No matter can pass through the mails free.

6.—Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered.

7.—Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.

8.—Postal cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead letter office.

9.—Postal cards cannot be used a second time.

10.—Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing one cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

Postage.—Letters—Three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop Letters—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At other offices, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Printed Matter—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos, and engravings are classed with printed matter.

Merchandise—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid and by inadvertence reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.—*Postoffice Gazette.*

Grant Beautifying his Property in Long Branch at the Public Expense.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The *Daily Critic*, a sprightly evening paper of this city, in its issue of last Saturday contained the following interesting item of news:

A few days since there was shipped from Washington to Long Branch the summer house of President Grant, three wagon loads of choice flowers in pots, two rustic settees, and forty hanging baskets, which the keen eye of the practical observer will miss for some time from the Botanical Garden. Long Branch in the mean time will present to the Washingtonian the home attraction of having the President's garden enchaining his cottage around with the array of floral gems and rustic property hereinbefore described.

This is all very nice and doubtless very homelike and attractive for the President and the few officeholding Washingtonians who may accompany him or from time to time visit the executive mansion by the sea. But what will the people who are taxed to provide these luxuries say? The Botanical Garden is no more the private property of the President than of the humblest citizen in the country. He has no more right to ship rare plants, choice flowers, and beautiful hanging baskets from this conservatory than he has to take the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of the Capitol and set it up on his private grounds at Long Branch to frighten away tresspassers. Not only was the Botanical Garden despoiled, but a large portion of the furniture which the Government provides for the White House was shipped to Long Branch. Eight wagon loads of it, according to the *Herald*, arrived last Friday. They contained enough apparently to fill a couple of such Swiss cottages as the President resides in, and comprised all varieties of household furniture, from tetetetes and sociables to flower pots and soap boxes.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TROTTERS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Interesting Sale at Friendship Driving Park Yesterday.

One of the most notable events that has ever occurred in sporting circles hereabouts took place yesterday at Friendship Driving Park. A large number of fast trotting horses, owned by Frank Ardary, were put under the hammer and disposed of at various prices, as follows:

John King, ch. g.—The bids for this fine animal ran up to $10,000, where they stopped, but the offer was refused.

Harry V. gr. g.—Not offered on account of having received an injury.

Gustie, b. m.—Sold to S. Beymer for $2,500.

Ivory, ch. g.—Sold to Wm. Shoenberger for $1,800.

Ideal, ch. g.—Sold to same for $1,500.

Marius, bl. g.—Sold to same for $1,500.

Gift, br. g.—Sold to John George for $700.

Uzella, bl. r.m.—Sold to Chas. Clark for $1,500.

Brown gelding—Sold to Jas. Dovey for $1,000.

Bay gelding—Sold to same for $800.

Bay gelding—Sold to A. L. Reed for $725.

Bay gelding—Sold to——Dalzell for $375.

Midway, gr. c.—Sold to John King for $850.

Todhunter, bl. c.—Sold to J. McC. Creighton for $1,250

Tomena, bl. f.—Sold to C. H. Armstrong for $500.

Chesnut filly—Sold to Charles Jeremy for $290.

Bay colt—Sold to J. McC. Creighton for $225.

Gray filly—Sold to Wm. Shoenberger for $300.

Dark chesnut filly—Sold to M. Mawhinney for $250.

Brown filly—Sold to Lipton Bros., for $225.

Bay filly—Sold to Charles Jeremy for $250.

Dark chesnut colt—Sold to ——Routh for $210.

Chesnut colt—Sold to J. Jenkins for $250.

Soda, gr. f.—Sold to J. George for $300

Alkali, b. f.—Sold to J. L. Lytle for $200.

Brown filly—Sold to same for $210.

Chestnut gelding—Sold to H. Coll for $325.

Black mare—Sold to A. Wilson for $160

Belle of Oakland and colt—Sold to Thos. Steele for $325.

Dave Stewart—Sold to Al. Bennett for $250.

Sorrell horse—Sold to Al. Chalfant for $187 50.

The sale was conducted under the auspices of Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., was largely attended and may be set down as a notable success.

HEBDOMADAL NECROLOGY.

The Week's Death Rate in the Two Cities.

During the past week the mortuary record in Pittsburgh shows a off 2frin fallom the previous week, and that in Allegheny an increase. The decrease in this city amounts to 18, while the increase on the North Side was 6. The reports for both cities are as follows;

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health reports that the total number of deaths in the city for the week ending June 8, were 53, of which 22 were males, 31 females, 50 white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption and premature birth, each 6; typhoid fever, 4; measles and old age, each 3; capillary bronchitis, cholera infantum, cerebro-spinal meningitis, croup, acute enteritis, scarlet fever and congestion of lungs, each 2; alcoholism, drowning, railroad accident, congestion of brain, chronic bronchitis, cancer of rectum, cancer of liver, diarrhœa, erysipelas, fracture of skull, chronic gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, marasmus and acute meningitis, each 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 5; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week June 8, gives the number of deaths as 26. Of these 14 were females and 2 colored. The diseases were, cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; marasmus, 4; consumption, 2; drowned, 2; old age, 2; puerperal fever, 3; inflammation of brain, 2; hemorrhage of lungs, still born, accident, spasms, unknown, dropsy, teething, pyaemia and anemia, each 1.

There were under 6 months, 3; from 6 months to 1 year, 3; 1 to 5, 1; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 80 to 90, 2.

THE delegates attending the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city comprise a large number of representative men of Western Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.

Alexandria Palace in Ruins.

Exciting Session of the Cortes.

The Old Ministry to Remain in Power.

SPAIN.

Exciting Session of the Cortes.

MADRID, June 9.—Evening—The session last night was one of the stormiest on record. Owing to the confusion which prevailed in the Chamber and the closing of the doors a portion of the time by which the reporters were excluded, and the late hour of adjournment, the morning papers were unable to obtain complete or correct reports of the proceedings, and many false rumors in consequence obtained currency. The statement among others that the ministry proposed by Senor Pi Y. Margall was approved is incorrect. The House finally rejected his ministry and called on Senor Figueras to resume the conduct of the government with his old Cabinet.

The following is an accurate resume of the sitting of the Cortes: After passing a resolution proclaiming the Republic adjourned until evening, for the purpose of completing the formation of a new Ministry; at 7 P. M. the House reassembled, and Senor Figueras opened the debate. He advised Republicans to be united, and warned them that divisions in their ranks would prove fatal to the cause they held dear. The question then came up whether the Ministers proposed by Senor Pi Y. Margall should be voted on "en bloc" or separately. An excited discussion followed, which was accompanied with frequent scenes of confusion. A motion was made to go into secret session. Senor Castelar protested. The cortes, he said, owed it to the country that their proceedings should be public. Senor Pi Y. Margall finally announced that in view of the sad scenes of disorder, which he could only consider as an evidence of distrust, he would withdraw his list of ministers. Great uproar ollowed, and could only be silenced by Senor Figueras, who rose to move that the Ministers be directly chosen by the Cortes. The motion for a secret sitting was then renewed and adopted and at midnight galleries were cleared and reporters excluded. Around the palace the streets were filled with an excited throng and within the chamber the greatest agitation prevailed.

It was rumored at one time that an armed crowd had entered the palace and threatened to break in the hall. Moreover a fight between the military and people in the streets was momentarily expected. Castelar and Figueras succeeded in restoring calmness in the chamber, and exerted themselves to good effect in restraining the populace outside. There being no prospect of agreement of deputies as to the composition of the Ministry, Figueras, Castelar and Margall were successively called upon to form one, but they either declined or failed in the last. After repeated consultations, the whole Cortes finally appealed to Senor Figueras to remain in power with the old cabinet, and he at last consented. At four A. M., the doors were thrown open and the galleries immediately filled. The Cortes proceeded to adopt a vote of confidence in Figueras Ministry, and adjourned. The proclamation of a Federal Republic was celebrated last night at Barcelona with illuminations and general rejoicings. Captain General Velarde has retired to Jertesa with Troops which remained faithful.

The Recent Mutiny.

MADRID, June 11.—The mutiny in the command of General Velorde arose from superceding a captain. Twelve hundred troops remained faithful, and retired with the General to Jostosa.

LATER.—The column of troops which mutinied against the authority of General Velorde at Igualida, has been reorganized and is now commanded by Gen. Cabrinety

Trouble in the Carlist Camp.

Dissensions have broken out in the Carlist camp. Durregarray's removal from the command was not on account of his wound, but in consequence of an intrigue with Marquis Valde Espinas.

MEXICO.

Capture of the Rebel Chief Leondo—The McKenzie Raid—New Boundary Line Probable.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Dr. D. H. Williams, who has resided in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, for two years past, has reached here and gives some account of affairs in that country. He confirms the capture of General Lesado, a rebel chief, and states that it was believed he was immediately shot. In relation to General McKenzie's pursuit and attack of the Kickapoo Indians on Mexican soil, Dr. Williams is of opinion that there will be no serious complaint made on the part of the Mexican authorities, as the latter have long felt the necessity of some mutual arrangement between the two countries, by which the Indian marauders upon either side can be followed across the river and punished by the Mexicans, if the outrage is committed upon their soil, as well as by the Americans, as in the Kickapoo affair. The Doctor apprehends that the Mexicans will use the latter as a precedent, and pursue the fugitives on this side of the Rio Grande; they will be sure to avail themselves of the example set by the Americans. If not disavowed this will eventually lead to trouble and plunge the frontier into war. Such a result would, however, be hailed by many as desirable, as it would lead to the carving out of another fat slice from the sick man on our Southern border.

There are, however, efforts being made by some of the leading parties on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, which may leade to negotiations for the annexation of more Mexican territory, in order to strengthen the boundry line, and by which Mexico will be enabled to pay her debts. The territory coveted for this purpose embraces the States of Nuevo, Deon, Coahulia, Chipuaha, the north end of Durango, Sonora, and Lower California, known as the Mexican frontier States. This would shorten the boundary line one-half over the present meanderings of the Rio Grande, and leave a frontier that would be much more easily protected by both nationalities; whereas, it is almost impossible to do so with the present boundaries. It would be a vast territory, with fine irrigable and mineral lands and pasterage, which are now almost worthless to the Mexican people.

ENGLAND.

Alexandria Palace Destroyd.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch from Alexandria says that the Palace, near this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000. The insurance was $600,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of workmen, who were repairing the zinc roof. No one was killed, but several were injured. The supply of water was scarce, hence the rapidity with whiah the fire spread. Within half an hour from the time the alarm was given, the entire structure was enveloped in flames, and one by one the great domes by which it was surmounted fell in. A large organ was destroyed, but some valuable pictures and other works of art were saved.

Meeting of the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Earl Russell introduced a bill for the better government of Ireland, which abolishes the office of Lord Lieutenant, and provides that the voice of eight jurors out of twelve will suffice for a verdict. The effect of the measure is to restrict the power of the priesthood and secure the conviction of criminals.

Large Fire at Dublin.

A dispatch from Dublin says that a great fire is raging in a timber yard in that city. The crowd, whose object is plunder, are interfering with the firemen. The police was ordered out to preserve order. The latter charged the mob, wounding many. The mayor of the city was hit by one of the stones. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity and scenes during the charge of the troops was fearful. Property to the value of one hundred thousand pounds has already been destroyed.

An Interview With the Pope.

The London *Telegraph* of the 29th of May says: The Empress of Russia and the Arch Duchess Maria had an interview with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

The Tichborne Claimants.

It is expected that the prosecution against Tichborne's claimants will be able to rest their case next week.

Conflict Between the Clergy and Secret Societies.

Advices from Rio Janerio of the 22d ult are received. The conflict between the clergy and secret societies still continue to agitate the people. The Brazil ministry had taken strong ground on the subject and were gaining support for their policy. In the lower house, the Premier made a speech, defending the Free Masons, and promised that energetic measures should be taken to prevent bishops and Jesuits interfering with the society.

FRANCE.

The War Indemnity.

PARIS, June 9.—The payment of the first instalment of the remaining milliard francs of war indemnity due to Germany on the 5th instant was completed on Saturday last.

The Radicals Successful.

At the municipal election in Lyons yesterday, held under the act recently passed by the Assembly, 35 out of 36 Radical nominees were chosen.

NEW YORK.

The Remains of Minister Orr Lying in State—The Funeral Services to Take Place on Friday.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The remains of the late Minister Orr were landed from the steamer at eleven o'clock this morning and escorted by the Knights Templars and a detachment of the police force to City Hall, where they will lie in state in the Governor's room. The Grand Lodge will furnish guards of honor while the body remains in state. The church services will take place at the Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church, Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, at four o'clock Friday afternoon. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will read the Protestant Episcopal Church service, which will be followed by a sermon by Mr. Hepworth, and the Deputy Grand Master will will conduct the Masonic burial service. The President, at his express wish, was informed last evening of the arrival of the body, and has signified his intention of being present at the services on Friday.

Shipment of Arms.

The steamer "Moro Castle," for Havana, took out three thousand rifles and upwards of a million fixed cartridges, believed to be for the use of the negroes who have been lately ordered to the Trocha.

The American Department.

Jackson S. Schultz writes that the American department of the Vienna Exposition will be in complete order by the 15th of June, which cannot be the case with that of any other nation; not excepting England, which has the advantage of a corps of workingmen, brought to Vienna to hasten to complete and perfect that department. The Austrian Government, he says, should have taken another year to prepare for the Exposition; not only are the grounds not finished but all those facilities which they had promised are incomplete.

A Strange Rumor.

It is rumored about City Hall that all the recent city appointments are illegal in consequence of no publication in the city record in accordance with the law.

An Important Opinion.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the civil justices are entitled to ten thousand dollars per annum, which salaries are to be raised by the Board of Supervisors, whose authority to do so is resisted by Comptroller Green. The decision costs the city $150,000.

The Seventh Regiment was ordered to escort the remains of Minister Orr on Friday. The casket containing the body was viewed by two thousand persons at City Hall to-day. Several members of the City Council remain on watch throughout the night with the Knights Templar on guard.

CASUALTIES.

John T. Keiger, an employee of the Star and Crescent Mills, of Chicago, was drawn into the machinery on Monday, by his clothing, and so severely injured that he died on Tuesday evening.

Two young ladies named Brewer and McLaughlin, were drowned on Tuesday evening while bathing in the river, about one mile below Independence, Iowa.

The Mine Horror.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 11.—The body of Conrad Drumheiser has not yet been found but men are working with a will to get to him. His time book was found this morning. Five of the victims will be buried to-morrow. The Coroner's jury adjourned till to-morrow morning, not coming to a definite conclusion, but the deaths are generally attributed to fire damp. Drumheiser's body, when found will tell the whole story.

OREGON'S REVENGE.

Three Modoc Captives Murdered.

ONE SQUAW WOUNDED.

The Oregon Volunteers the Assassins.

Great Indignation Manifested.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Dispatches from Boyle's camp, dated yesterday, relate the particulars of am atrocious massacre of Modoc prisoners it is supposed by Oregon volunteers. On Saturday morning, John James Fairchild and about twelve other men, left Fairchild's ranche on Cottonwood Creek. Seventeen Modoc captives, women and children, including Shack Nasby Jim, Bogus Charley, Iche Jack Pony and Little John. Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. Upon crossing Lost River, the party encountered a number of Oregon volunteers, under command of Captain Hizier. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told him the Modocs were all at Hat Creek, except Little John; that there were no charges against them; Fairchild undertook to push on Boyle's camp, and the volunteers retired to camp, near Crawley's. On the road he noticed several men ahead riding to Rocks Point as if to intercept him. When the team approached, one man presented a needle gun at Fairchild, saying, "Get down, you old white headed s—b." "By what authority" said Fairchild. "By mine; I am going to kill the Indians and you too" was the reply. Their leader caught hold of the mules, unhitched and cut the harness. Fairchild clinging to the lines leaped to the ground. The poor wretches

Implored for Mercy.

and begged Fairchild to save them. None of the warriors were armed and they knew that

Resistance was Useless.

They were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked and

Groaned and Wept Piteously.

Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was a muzzle needle gun. He says the tears came to his eyes and he mingled his voice with those of the Modocs in the hope that the massacre might be avoided. Oh, it was

A Terrible Scene.

and never shall I forget it. I shudder when I think what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears, but the cowardly hounds were not to be baulked. A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon a bullet having entered his brain. The mules dashed away with Fairchild, and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots in rapid succession were fired and Ichee Jack Pony and Mooch the remaining warriors were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in the shoulder. Away ahead in the road, in the direction of Boyles camp, was

A Cloud of Dust,

indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sergeant Murphy, of Battery F, 4th artillery with ten men and teamsters came by. The team of the Sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild, and his teamster, the wounded squaw and her two children came at two o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached to General Davis headquarters and related his story. The teams with an escort was at once sent after the prisoners,

Dead and Alive.

No steps were taken for the apprehension of the fellows who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed that the Oregon volunteers are guilty. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say they have only participated in open fight. Every one here

Condemns the Affair

as atrocious and without excuse. There is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him. When the shots were fired, had John Fairchild instead of James been present, another murder might have been added to the list, as Oregonians are bitter in hatred towards John, the old man and other Californians. The Warm Springs have only a few weeks longer to serve. Sergeant Clinton is fast failing.

Interview with Captain Jack.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8, 3 P. M.—An interview between General Davis and Jack and Schonchin has just terminated. The Modoc chief says he was incited to his cruel warfare by Allen David, chief of the Klamaths. He also denied having killed General Canby and laid the blame on his boys. Schonchin told the same story.

NEW JERSEY.

Collision of a Passenger and Freight Train—Several Persons Injured.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The passenger train from New York, and a freight train come in collision at East Newark, this afternoon. Both engines were demolished, and the baggage car telescoped into the smoking car. One engineer was fatally wounded, and a large number of the passengers were cut and bruised. The passengers in the smoking car crawled through the windows. The air brakes prevented a more serious disaster. Had the accident occurred a minute sooner there would have been a terrible loss of life. The engineer of the freight train was to blame.

Edward W. Flint, of Salem, Massachusetts, suicided at Dubuque yesterday.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £131,000.

The remains of Sir George Castier were landed yesterday at Montreal, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Of forty-five millions three per cent. certificates outstanding in November, 1870, all but $30,000 have been called in and redeemed.

Alderman John Nichol, of Philadelphia, recently found guilty of extortion, has obtained a new trial and been released on bail.

CRIME.

A brutal murder was committed in Auburn, New York, Tuesday night, by Merrett Wheeler, keeper of a house of ill-fame. He murdered his mistress, Fanny Sterling, by holding her by the hair of the head and kicking her till the blood gushed from her mouth and ears, and then stabbed her in the forehead.

The jury in the case of Dr. West, at Dover, Delaware, came into the court at six o'clock yesterday morning with a verdict of "Not guilty on the ground of self defence."

Fred. Bickes, living at Decatur, Illinois, went home on Tuesday evening after a three days' debauch, and was invited to take a seat at the supper table by his mother, whereupon he commenced abusing her with vile language. His father remonstrated, and he told him he must cease or leave the house, at which he drew a revolver and shot his father in the face, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound, and then fired a ball into his own brain.

Frank H. Walworth was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York yesterday on the charge of having murdered his father. He pleaded through his counsel, Judge Garvin, not guilty. The counsel for the defence are to arrange with the District Attorney for the day of the trial, which will be in about two weeks.

At Cleveland, the jury in the Solon murder case returned a verdict, yesterday, of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Paine sentenced Chamberlain, the murderer, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

Thomas McGuire, a letter carrier in New York city, was caught yesterday in the act of robbing a mail bag in an alleyway. He was sent to the Ludlow street jail.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminier of New York, yesterday, a long opinion was read by the presiding judge in the case of William Warner, who applied for a discharge from prison, where he was sent under a habitual criminal act. The judge holds the act to be constitutional, but discharged Warner on the ground that the proof of the previous conviction was not sufficient.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Another match game of French billiards has been made in Chicago, between Ubassy and Bessinger, the former playing eight hundred points to Bessinger's five hundred points.

The second deposit of four hundred dollars a side in the coming prize fight between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole was made on Tuesday night at Tom Kelly's saloon, St. Louis. McCoole has gone into light training near the city, and Dublin Trix will arrive in a few days. Allen will probably train in or near Cincinnati.

The second day's races of the American Jockey Club took place at Jerome Park, N. Y. The stake for three year old fillies, one mile, five furlongs, won by Katy Pease, with Sallie Watson second; time 2.58¼. Eight started. Jockey Club handicaps, sweepstakes, two miles, won by M. H. Sanfords, Breakness beating Hubbard, Ethen, Sprague, Eclus, Vandal, Celt and Stockwood; time 3.38½. Six started. Purse $500; mile and furlong won by Brennus. Time 2 minutes. Eleven heats. Mile heats, Gray Planet won first heat, and Padladean the second and third heats and race. Time 1.46½, 1.47½, 150½.

The Ascot races for the Royal cup was won by Winslow; Reine was second, and Oxford mixture third. Twenty-seven ran. The Ascot Derby was won by Gang, Laddie second, and Andred third.

PERSONAL.

Chancellor Ferris, of New Jersey, is recovering from a severe illness.

Governor Dufferin and Suite arrived yesterday morning at Quebec. They will remain two weeks and proceed to Saguenay and Maratime provinces.

Prince Amadeus and wife have arrived in England, where they will remain during the summer.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Thomas K. Cree, Secretary, yesterday started from Washington to meet the Sioux in council on or about the 16th inst. They will afterwards visit other portions of the Indian country.

At the seventh annual Convention of the Universal Peace Union, now being held at New York, a resolution was adopted thanking President Grant for the Indian peace policy.

Yesterday morning requiem mass was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, New York, for the soul of General Ignacio Agramante. The church was crowded with Cubans.

Mark Twain's suit to restrain B. A. Suck, from publishing a book bearing Twain's name as author, was argued before Judge Ingraham, of N. Y., yesterday, but the decision was reserved.

The dead body of a man was found yesterday morning in Chicago, having a bullet wound through the heart. The police have no means of knowing whether it is suicide or murder. The body has not yet been identified.

Articles were signed at Bridgeport yesterday for a wrestling match between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and Perry Higley, of Bridgeport, for $2,000, and the championship of America, at Worcester, Mass., between the 16th and 20th inst.

The funeral of Judge Wm. B. Thrall, late of Columbia, Ohio, was largely attended yesterday afternoon. The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by Past Grand Master, Geo. Rex, of Wooster. Delegates of Mason were present from various parts in Ohio.

The mutilated remains of a colored man named Solomon Barnes were found on the track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, opposite St. Louis. Near by were evidences of a severe struggle. A club smeared with blood, and a bundle of clothing. It is supposed Barnes was mudered and then placed on the railroad track to be run over by the train.

One of the severest rain and thunder storms ever known in Memphis, raged about ten o'clock Friday night, accompanied by immense sheets of electricity. In one hour and a half two and seventy one-hundredth inches fell, and it is feared much damage has been done to the planting interests in the adjacent county. The sanitary condition of the city is greatly improved.

The Ohio State Medical Society met in Columbus yesterday. A number of new members were received. Papers were read in the subject of the State Board of Health, by J. R. Black, Newark; on microscopic observations, by Dr. Huff, of Ridgeville, in distincting between the cassedas pneumonia and true tubenic, by A. T. Kyte, of Walnut Hill; on the thereapuetics of alcohol, by E. H. Hyatt, of Delawaree.

MODOC INTERVIEW.

Capt. Jack's Account of the Murder of Gen. Canby.

He Charges a Klamoth Chief With the Crime.

No Credence Placed in His Statements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 11.—Boyles Camp, June 8.—Captain Jack spoke as follows to-day:

When first interviewed by Gen. Davis he tries to implicate Allen David, a Klamoth Chief, and he denies being present when Gen. Canby was killed. I don't know how to open the subject about Allen David. I received a message last winter in the Lava Beds by Schonchin, a sub-chief from Allen David which read as follows: I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but

You Must Fight Like a Man.

At first I thought this message was a lie but they came soon after, I believed I was about to lay down my arms when I got another message from Allen David. Schonchin told me to fight, and that he thought the whites were going to fight him, and that he would soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said, hold on to your guns. I am getting ammunition and will join you in a few days. I am selling property to buy powder. Allen said, don't fight like women—be a man, I will join you soon. I have lots of people who want to get guns first. Whatever offers the Commissioners make,

Don't Believe What They Say.

They are trying to fool you.

I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected, when I kill the Commissioners that Allen David would be with me next day, or very soon after, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the Government and did not want to do any fighting after eating their food. When I got this message, it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and expected him to join me soon. Allen David caused me to leave the reservation. I had bad feelings towards the Klamoths. So many such messages came, that I believed them. I thought he meant it, so I acted. He and I were now good friends, but he urged me to do this thing last winter.

I was going wherever they wanted me, and I wanted some quiet place, not one among the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamoth chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was a big chief. He said we must think

The Klamoths were Women.

They were not going to lay down their arms to the whites, and I had all the trouble and did all the fighting. He did look as though they tried to get me into a scrape, and I want you to know why I commenced this was last winter, on Lost River. Applegate and Brown came and said the big chief was coming to talk, and we must go to the reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day. We held no counsel, and I did not expect that I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got there guns. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think I then wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people, some of the boys fired back. I did not, and I took my things away from the run as fast as possible. Old Schonchin, of one reservation, said he had nothing to say himself, but only brought the message from Allen David. As to Gen. Canby's things, he had some. He said I can't say any thing about it. I went away with the boy who killed Canby and got his things. I was there, but went away as soon as I found I couldn't stop them.

Jack being questioned by Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim as to who killed Gen. Canby, said Allen David advised him to kill Canby, so he did it. I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it. He added, in conclusion: I don't lie. Bring me them in who saw it. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell the men who did these things. Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs know he was a

Poor Shot,

and could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are, of course, a tissue of lies, but many agree that old Schonchin, from the reservation, was the messenger who took the message given him to Captain Jack from Allen David, the Klamoth Chief, urging him to kill Canby and make war.

The Belgian murderer, Christian Harteil, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for embezzling letters from the postoffice.

The injunction sought for by Mark Twain to restrain the publication of his works by Benjamin Suck was granted yesterday morning.

A special to the London *Daily News*, from Rome says that many of the monks belonging to the monasteries, which are to be suppressed, will go to Bolivia and Chili.

The June meeting of the Central Illinois Blooded Association at Pekin, Ills., will commence to-day, having been postponed one day on account of the rain on Monday evening.

James A. Drake was arrested on Monday in New York for presenting a forged check at the St. Nicholas bank. He was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday. He denied his guilt and said he lives in Cincinnati and is a clerk.

A widow named Cornfield, who runs a pawn shop at Columbus, Ohio, mourns because she placed confidence in a swindler, who, after a brief season of courting, has vamoosed with seven gold watches, eighteen silver watches, seven gold chains and diamond ring, revolvers and trinkets to the amount of $2,000. Four watches have been recovered in the hands of boys connected with prominent families, and they are thought to be connected with this little game of confidence

General John Sidney Jones, who was confined in the insane asylum at Harrisburg, escaped yesterday morning. He is supposed to have gone west on foot to preach his peculiar doctrines of salvation.

Specie shipments yesterday were six hundred thousand silver bars.

There were twenty-four interments yesterday in Memphis, against eleven on Tuesday. There is but little excitement in regard to the cholera, and but few persons have left the city. It is generally believed that the severe rain of Tuesday night will have a beneficial effect.

Westmoreland Co. Democracy.

Special to The Post.

GREENSBURG, June 9, 1873.

The Democrats nominated to-day, James L. Toner and D. Piper for the Assembly. Wm. Donnelly was elected Senatorial and J. J. Johnson and George Freeman, Representative delegates to the State Convention.

ARKANSAS.

The Troubles Growing Serious—The Governor Appoints a New Prosecuting Attorney—The Old Attorney Refuses to Vacate the Office—The Matter in Court—The New Attorney Fined Fifty Dollars and Sent to Jail for Ten Days.

LITTLE ROCK, June 7.—On Wednesday last the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Judge Morse presiding, met. Hon. F. M. McGhee had been commissioned by the Governor as Prosecuting Attorney. The old Prosecuting Attorney, H. King White, refused to surrender the office. The Court recognized White, remarking that McGhee could proceed to obtain the office if he desired so to do. As McGhee had some indictments and other papers belonging to his office in his possession, the Court directed the Attorneys of the Court to return all the papers in their possession to the Clerk by next morning. Next morning the new District Attorney, McGhee, among others, asked permission of the Court to retain possession of the indictments in his possession for a short time longer in order that he might examine them and the State be protected whereupon the Court fined McGhee fifty dollars, and ordered him to be confined in jail for ten days. McGhee is now in jail. This matter creates considerable excitement here. It is stated the Governor will take decided steps to see that his authority is respected and McGhee released.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1873.—In yesterday afternoon's session of the Convention, the consideration of the second reading of the article on Legislature consumed nearly the entire session. The sections agreed to in addition to those published yesterday were relative to qualifications of legislators, to make public defaulters and other criminals ineligible for the Legislature, and to regulate the routine of legislative business.

Upon the nineteenth section, increasing the Senate to fifty members and the House to one hundred and fifty members, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole for general amendment, when a number of propositions for the enlargement of representation were submitted and ordered to be printed.

Without action the committee rose with leave to sit again.

The article on impeachment and removal from office, containing only four sections, was read a second time as heretofore published and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The article on counties, townships and boroguhs was taken up, and without action on the first section the Convention djourned.

In the absence of President Meredith this morning, Mr. Walker, of Erie, called the Convention to order.

The Convention resumed consideration of the article on counties, towuships and boroughs, the first section reading as follows:

SECTION 1. No new county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, shall have less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any county be formed or established containing a less population than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, moved to amend, that no new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three-fifths of all the voters within the sections of counties taken to form the new one.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1873.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday afternoon, the articles on counties, townships and boroughs prescribing the method of creating new counties, boroughs, etc., was resumed, and after a lengthy discussion passed as amended, by striking out each of the four sections, except the first. The first section was modified to provide that in the establishment of a new county, no county shall be reduced to less than four hundred square miles, nor less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county line pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

The proposition for an increase of representation in both Houses of the Legislature was further discussed as presented by the article on Legislature. Numerous amendments, each of them proposing an enlargement of the number of members, was submitted and debated, but no action was taken. Adjourned.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie, President Meredith being still detained at home by indisposition.

The Select Committee, Mr. Curry, of Blair, Chairman, appointed to report on the salaries of officers of the Convention, reported that since the Convention has been sitting much longer than was anticipated when the salaries were at first fixed, it is but proper that they should be increased, and recommended that they should be as follows: Chief Clerk, $2,750; First Assistant Clerk, $2,750; Second Assistant Clerk, $2,750; two Transcribing Clerks, each $2,500; Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,500; Doorkeeper, 1,300; Assistant Doorkeeper, $1300: Postmaster, 1,500; Assistant Postmaster, 1,400. The consideration of the matter was postponed.

The Convention then proceeded in the Committee of the Whole, M. Hall Stanton of Philadelphia in the chair, to discuss the proposition to increase the number of Senators and Rrpresentatives in the General Assembly, the nineteenth section. Amendments of Messrs. Cuyler and Darlington were read. There was much opposition expressed by members against the proposition, the principal speakers being Harry White, Baer, Cochran, Broomall and others. Mr. Darlington's amendment was voted down.

Mr. D. N. White of Allegheny immediately offered another amendment.

Messrs. Curtin and Bigler favored an increased representation. The arguments pro and con on the subject do not present anything new from those advanced when the question was up on first motion. There seems to be a disposition on the part of many members to increase the representation of the Assembly, while others are as earnestly opposed to it. Hence so many amendments are offered and rejected on either side.

FOREIGN.

The Situation in Spain.

MUTINY OF TROOPS.

A Federal Republic to be Proclaimed.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico Protests Against Gen. McKenzie's Raid.

SPAIN.

Mutiny of Troops Under Gen. Velardo' Command.

MADRID, June 7.—A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War from Gen. Velardo, resigning the command of troops in Barcelona. News dispatches from the City of Barcelona explain this action by the announcement that Velardo's column had mutinied at Ignatava, thirty-three miles northwest of Barcelona, and that Velardo and the officers of his staff had been forced to save themselves by flight from the fury of the revolted troops. Gen. Cabrinez was marching on Ignatava at the head of a strong force with which he hoped to restore order among the revolted troops.

A Fight at Grenada.

On the 6th the carbineers of the garrison at Grenada, came in conflict with the people of the town, and fired upon them. The dispatch announcing the affair gives no further particulars than that several citizens were killed and murdered.

Riot Among Soldiers.

To-day a riot occurred among the soldiers in the barracks at Vicalvaro, four miles from this city. Four were killed and a number seriously wounded.

Meeting of the Cortes.

The Cortes to-day elected Senior Orenz President, who received 177 votes. The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected. President Figuaros announced to the Cortes his determination to return to them the powers which the Assembly had invested him as President of the Provisional Government of Spain. He said the conditions of tenure of his grave responsibility has become more difficult than heretofore, citing the revolt of General Velardo's command and the disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiers of Grenada. He moved a project for the proclamation of a federal Democratic Republic. This motion was unanimously taken under consideration and awaits only the final approval of the Cortes. A vote was then taken on the nomination of Senor W. Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, to form a new Cabinet. The result was 142 votes in the affirmative, and 50 in the negative. Pending the announcement of a new Ministry the Cortes adjourned to nine this evening.

Resolution Proclaiming a Republic Adopted.

MADRID, June 8.—The constituent cortes reassembled this morning and passed a resolution definitively proclaiming a federal republic by a vote of 210 ayes against 2 nays. A motion to make the day a national holiday was rejected. Seno Olozaga will be recalled from the embassy at Paris, and Senor Moreh from that at London. The proceedings in the cortes last night were not final, but indicate that the new ministry will be announced to-day probably as follows: President of Council, without portfolio, Senor Pi T. Margall; Minister of Interior, Senor Pallanca; Minister of State, Senor Waizoanava; Minister of Justice, Senor J. Predieal; Minister of War, Senor Estevanz; Minister of Colonies, Senor Sorn; Minister of Finances, Senor Tutan; Minister Marine, Senor Oveiro.

MEXICO.

Religious Persecution.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7.—Foreign Priests, who recently have been in custody, have been expelled from the country, the Government styling them "Pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these Priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the church party, although he had hitherto been considered to lean in favor of the priests. The journals are warmly discussing the matter of the expulsion of three sick foreign priests who were allowed to remain temporarily, upon giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. These found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

The Budget.

The budget has again been voted. It contains a large deficit and no steps were taken to cover it.

The Raid of Gen. McKenzie Denounced.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The *Voz Publica*, a Government organ, published at Matamoras, in an editorial headed invasion, severely criticises Gen. McKenzie's expedition into Mexico in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty, and concludes by saying that if it is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed this article reflects the sentiment of the Government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier Mexican States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama.

PANAMA, May 30.—The excitement here in consequence of the late revolution has subsided, and the government of General Mivia remains in power. Several leaders of the revolution have been arrested and will be banished.

Appointment of German Professors.

The Archbishop and Priests of Bogota are alarmed at the appointment of German Professors to take charge of the schools.

An Active Volcano.

The volcano of Curace in Canca, is very active, and the people are leaving the neighborhood. Much damage has been done to property. Some of the Bogota papers charge that General Quesada has gambled away $9,000 granted by Congress for the relief of distressed Cubans.

Another Revolution Probable.

The steamer General Sherman sailed on the 23d of May from Aspinwall. The belief is, she forms part of the expedition to get up a revolution in Gautemala and Honduras.

FRANCE.

Presented His Credentials.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Count Von Arnun, Ambassador of the German Empire, to-day presented anew his credentials to the French Government, and was permanently received by President MacMahon.

Gen Chanzy Accepts.

General Chanzy has accepted the Civil Governorship of Algeria. He asks that the powers of Military Governorship be conferred as tending to a more thorough conservation of French interest in Algeria.

AUSTRIA.

Left Vienna.

VIENNA, June 7.—The Czar and Czarwitz left to-day directly for the Russian Capital.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 7.—7 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝ for account 92⅝. American securities—U. S. coupons; 5-20s of 1865, 91⅝; do of 1867 94⅛; 10-40s 88⅝; new 5s, 89¼; Erie 48. Sugar on spot 29s2⅔d. Linseed Oil 35s 5da35s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8⅝; do Orleans 9⅛; sales of 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; American 4,500. July and August delivery from Savannah and Charleston at 8 11-16a8⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour 27s 6da28s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 67s. Cumberland middles 37s; short rib do 38s. Spirits Petroleum 13d.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamships Baltimore, Manhattan and Abyssinia from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 7.—The steamship Zava, from New York, has arrived out.

FIRES.

The Fire in Toledo—The Steamer Meteor Burned—Extensive Fire at Burlington.

The burnt district embraces about one-half of the block bounded by Summit, Adams, St. Clair and Madison streets. The buildings destroyed are those occupied by Brooks, Chase & Croft's trunk factory and three frame buildings adjoining. The first was occupied by Harry Chase, Esq.; the second by Mrs. Marvin, as a boarding house, and the third by Mrs. Thomas Allen, on St. Clair street. On Summit street the stores of Eaton & Co., dry goods; M. Hunker, confectionery; W. W. Alcorn, jeweler; C. H. Buck, Eccles & Robertson, merchant tailors; Mrs. Shelby, hair goods. The block occupied by T. G. Brown & Co., Brooks, Paine Bros., fancy goods and hair work, and S. J. Ward, was wrecked.

The trunk factory in which the fire originated was owned by J. H Campbell, and was valued at $20,000; insured for $10,000. Crooks, Chase and Crafts valued their stock at $25,000; insured for $18,000. Eaton & Co.'s stock from $75,000 to $100,000; their loss will probably reach the sum of $50,000, and the insurance $65 to $75,000. The building was owned by M. Hunker, and valued at $20,000 and insured for $9,000. The store occupied by Hunker was owned by H. S. Walbridge; loss $20,000, partially insured. Hunker's stock was valued at $10,000, and insured for $5,500. T. J. Brown & Co.'s loss by books and stocks is $3,000; most of his stock was removed, but being thrown upon the street was almost entirely ruined; insured for $22,500. They also owned the building, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The *Commercial* lost by the removal of type and other material, but the paper appeared this morning as usual with a vivid description of the conflagration. The total loss by this fire will be not less than $250,000.

Following is a list of the insurance companies suffering losses: Lorillard, New York, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Connecticut, $11,500; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Sun, Cleveland, $1,500; West Chester, New York, $2,000; Underwriters's, New York, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, Rhode Island, $2,500; Firemen's Friend, San Francisco, California, $2,500; Home, New York, $30,000; Insurance Company of North America, $30,000; Franklin, $12,000; Pennsylvania, $6,000; Queen, $6,000; National, of Hartford, $1,000; Glenns Falls, New York, $1,800; Hartford, of Hartford, $8,500; Imperial, London, $9,500; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $3,000; Merchants', of Providence, $3,500; American, Philadelphia, $8,000; Underwriters', New York, $17,000; Ætna, $21,000; Amazon, $6,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $9,700; German American, $6 6 0; Eastern, Bangor, Maine, $1,500; Howard, of New York, $3,000; Continental, of New York, $5,700; Home, Columbus, $5,000; Commercial, of Albany, $1,000; Lycoying, of Pennsylvania, $2,000; Phœnix, of Springfield, $16,500; Alps, of Erie, $1,000; total, $215,000.

Burning of the Steamer Meteor.

A fire on the steamer Meteor at Detroit broke out around the smoke stack, and was immediately found beyond control. A large number of passengers aboard reached the dock with difficulty. It is believed that none perished. The Meteor was a first-class boat and valued at $90,000, was on an up trip and had nearly a full load of freight from Buffalo and Cleveland, for Lake Superior ports. It's value or insurance is unknown here. The Meteor was owned by J. L. Whiting & Co., Detroit, and was insured for about $50,000.

The warehouse and freight sheds of Buckley & Co., at Detroit, were destroyed together with a large quantity of freight. Loss on building $45,000. Insurance about $38,000.

The Eagle planing mills, at Little Rock, were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Saturday morning. Loss, $11,000. No insurance. Several persons were injured by a falling wall, one of then cannot survive.

Fire at Burlington.

A fire broke out at noon on Saturday in Boeckling's wholesale paint and oil store which resulted in the destruction of the entire stock of that establishment, together with the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House. A dwelling house and a boot and shoe store were destroyed, while adjoining buildings were more of less damaged. The fire originated in the rear room of Boeckling's building. Some vessels that had contained oil were placed in a kettle of boiling water for cleansing. The oil floated to the surface, boiled over and caught fire. The estimated losses are about $75,000. The insurance is $45,000.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out at Boston in the boiler room of the Hyde Park woolen mill, at Hyde Park, destroying a large part of the building, including the left wing, two hundred and fifty feet long. Loss, five hundred thousand dollars; insurance four hundred thousand dollars, in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffer heavily.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at Cincinnati in the yard of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, in an open frame storage shed. The shed contained 1,400 barrels of coal oil, which were burned, causing terrible explosions. Ten cars containing sulphur and fifteen containing bark and lumber were also destroyed. The flames spread to the lumber yard of C. Roberts & Co., and destroyed a large quantity of lumber. The loss will reach $200,000. It is believed that a number of boys playing in the shed, and who were lighting matches near the oil barrels, set it on fire.

NEW YORK.

Ordination of Priests.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Impressive services of the ordination took place to day in the Seminary of our Lady of Angels under the care of the Reverend Father of the congregation of the mission. Very Rev. Robert E. V. Rice, Rector, and Rev. Thomas Shaw, prefect of Seminarians, Bishop Lyon, of Buffalo, officiated.

Those ordained Priests are Reverends James J. Dougherty and John A. Gleeson for the Arch Diocese, of New York; Bernard McHugh, Daniel J. Sheeby and William Connelly, for Brooklyn Diocese; Eugene McDermott, Aloysino Bachman and John Pitoss, for Buffalo; John P. McInerow and John J. Early, for Albany. Patrick Daly for Boston, and Patrick Lunny for Portland. Reverends Henry A. Gallagher and James J. Woods were not ordained, not having attained the necessary age. Rev. Mr. Keveny and Rev. John T. Gormley will be ordained at a future day, the former at Albany, and the lattet at Boston.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

The following is the last weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease, $540,000; specie, increase, $6,502,000; legal tender, increase, $975,700; net deposits, increase, $6,339,300; circulation, decrease, $13,000.

The Polaris Investigation.

A Washington special says from statements thus far made in the Polaris investigation, the separation of the vessel from the ice floe was purely accidental instead of being effected with premeditation; that there is not the slightest reason, from the testimony thus far taken, to suspect any poisoning, mutiny or heartless desertion, and that Esquimaux Joe never told any such story as has been attributed to him in regard to the death of Captain Hall.

Vienna Commissioners Assigned to Duty.

Letters from Vienna report the following United States Commissioners having been assigned to arrange and supervise the Exhibition in the American Department. Very few of the exhibitors from this country are present: On Mining and Metallurgy—Howard Painter. Agriculture—J. A. Warder. Food—E. N. Horsford. Iron and Steel—G. Meudenhall. Paper—G. W. Silcox. Machinery—G. A. Stanberry. Philosophical Instruments—N. M. Lowe. Education—J. D. Philbrick.

The Proposed College of Natural Science.

John Anderson, who gave Penikese Island his completely furnished residence thereon, and $50,000 to Professor Agassiz to found a school of natural science, suggests, to make endowment ample and the institution a national one, that the State Legislatures should contribute $25,000 each to the fund. If the States cannot Constitutionally do this, the friends of the school hope the wealthy men of several States will emulate the generosity of Mr. Anderson and endow the school with sufficient means to make it preeminent among scientific institutions.

CLEVELAND.

Meeting of the Democratic and Liberal Judicial Convention—The Selection Made

CLEVELAND, Oct 7. The Democratic and Liberal Judicial Convention to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court Judges, was held at Rymon's Hall, this morning. The ballots resulted in the choice of Horace J. Foote, of Cleveland, and J. M. Jones as candidates.

The Homeopathic Institute—A Grand University to be Established.

The American Institute of Homeopathy assembled at 1 o'clock. A plan has been proposed to centralize the colleges of the west into one medical university, to be located in one of the cities of the west, said university to be endowed with a fund not less than one million dollars, embracing the facility of teaching every branch of the department in medicine, and covering a period of time sufficient to thoroughly and fully educate its graduates. This drew forth eloquent remarks from a number of professors of the different colleges, all of whom pledge a hearty cooperation with the efforts. Prof. S. Litienthal of New York said the east would heartily co-operate with the west in the establishment of a Grand Central University. A committee was appointed to confer together on this subject, and report at the next meeting. After passing a vote of thanks to the press and the Homeopathic Hospital College, the institute adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls, June 2, 1874.

CHICAGO.

Close of the Jubilee.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The rebuilding jubilee ended to-day with excursions to Calumet harbor by rail and steamer, which were participated in by a considerable number of distinguished visitors and prominent citizens. Most of the visitors from the country left for home to-day. This evening a benefit concert was given to Mr. Gilmore. An audience of about 4,000 people were present. The programme was made from those of the jubilee concert, the chorus and orchestra being the same as on those occasions except that the numbers of each were reduced about one third, The music was much more effective.

ILLINOIS.

Sinking of the Steamer Forsythe.

CAIRO, June 7.—A letter has been received here, dated Biloxi, Miss., June 4, from the clerk of the steamer Mary Forsythe, which was lost in the Gulf. He states that they encountered a severe storm, and finding that they could not save the boat, ran her ashore on Chandeliers Island. The heavy sea tore her cabin off, and the crew clung to the log chairs eighteen hours before venturing to land in small boats. Seven men reached the main land on the next day in a small oyster boat, and were preparing to send after the balance of the crew. All suffered greatly from exposure, but none were lost.

William Stewart, a well known theatrical manager, while passing down the main stairway of the police headquarters at New York on Friday, when near the bottom, was seized with vertigo and fell over the banister. He remained insensible for half an hour, and it is feared that he received severe internal injuries.

Dudley Jailed.

We have already recorded, in advance of our morning cotemporaries, one excepted, the arrival in this city of the anxiously awaited Robert L. Dudley, arrested in Boston on a number of charges for robbing the mails and forgery. After breakfasting at the Union depot the detectives conducted their man to the United States Marshal's office, where he was formally transferred to the custody of Marshal Hall.

Subsequently the prisoner was presented in Court, and, on motion of United States District Attorney Swoope, Judge McCandless ordered his incarceration. Dudley made no attempt to secure bail. Throughout the entire proceedings he exhibited the utmost *sang froid*, refusing to be interviewed, but conversed freely with his counsel John H. Hampton, Esq., retained by himself, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., secured at the instance of his wife.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Pender arrived on Sunday morning by the 1:30 A. M., fast line having in his custody Wales, who bore intimate relations to Dudley. Wales will likely have a hearing this morning.

The public await the trial of Dudley with anxious interest, regarding his exploits as the acme of criminal chivalry, if we may be allowed the term.

POLITICAL.

Call for the Democratic County Convention.

The Allegheny County Democratic Committee met on Saturday at the St. Charles Hotel, the Chairman, W. D. Moore, Esq., presiding, and J. C. Barr, Secretary. The attendance was quite large, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and we can state that there is no foundation for the report that a number of the members of the Committee are opposed to making county nominations, the only question being whether they be made before or after the nomination of the State ticket. The following resolutions calling for the Convention were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, That the primary meetings of the Democracy of Allegheny county be held in their respective districts on Saturday, June 21st, in the country districts, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 6 to 7 p. m., and elect two persons to represent each election district in County Convention at the Court House, on Tuesday, June 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m., to select ten (three Senatorial and seven Representative) delegates to the State Convention at Wilkesbarre; to nominate a county ticket, if deemed expedient, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

Resolved, That in case a change in the time of holding the primary meetings in any of the districts be deemed necessary, the Chairman is hereby empowered to make said change, of which due notice shall be given.

Health of the City.

The Board of Health met on Saturday afternoon. Six out of the nine members were present.

The Committee to which was referred the bill of Mr. Swartzwelder at a previous meeting for professional services, reported in favor of paying him $100, for which a warrant was ordered. Cormack Logue, against whom suit had been brought for maintaining a nuisance, and on which he had been fined $30, appeared before the Board and asked that the fine be remitted on the ground that he had endeavored to have the nuisance abated. Action was deferred till next meeting.

Mr. Gray, the health officer, reported for the month of May as follows:

Nuisances abated		688
Permits granted		219
Amount received from permits	$109 50	
Fine of Adam Haley	5 00	
Fine of J. S. Toora, M. D.	10 00	
Fine of Robert Young	5 00—129 50	
Expended	14 65	
	$114 85	
Number of cases of small-pox reported		8
Number of cases sent to hospital		1
Number of deaths from small-pox		4
Number of deaths during May		333

The report was received and filed.

The bill of Mercy Hospital for care of small-pox patients during May, amounting to $71 00, was approved and a warrant ordered.

After this the Board ad journed.

A Friend in Need is a Friend in Indeed.

And such a friend is Helmbold's Buchu to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agents.

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A healthy remedy, recommended by European physicians for complaints of the chest and stomach, dyspepsia, obstinate coughs, hoarseness, etc. Also a pleasant table beverage. The genuine article sold in Pittsburgh by

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Where also may be obtained all the reliable

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

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PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 104 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1yd

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other medvertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed any where. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in many ed or simple. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office entrai, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar3:lyd&w

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This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR,

To its Natural Variety and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

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50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F to be Drawn June 30, 1873.

5,350 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
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1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	100 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

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Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where fever and Ague are unknown*.

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00.

Seven Years' Credit; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

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2am8p:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HAGAN'S

MAGNOLIA BALM.

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

PURE BLOOMING COMPLEXION.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sun-burn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

Youthful Bloom & Beauty.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 58 Park Place, New York.

KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, Preserves the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore. This favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

41st Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE

No be Drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $10,000 IN GOLD

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000	each	}	GREENBACKS.
Five prizes	500		
Ten prizes	100		

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $500 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each; ten family Sewing Machines worth $200 each; 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to 300 each, Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 95.

CINCINNATI, O.

Main Office, 101 W. Fifth street. my3:3t

Valuable Real Estate

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

The estate of John S. Long, deceased, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., comprising about 135 acres, will be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday, June 14, 1873. The surface in lots of from 5 to 10 acres or in quantities to suit purchasers, and the coal which underlies the entire premises will be sold separate in a body. This property is located on the one side within 5 minutes walk of White Hall, the present terminus of the proposed Passenger Railroad, and on the other side about 10 minutes walk from Fair Have Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad. Said station being less than 6 miles from the centre of the city of Pittsburgh. Each lot tronts nicely on roads that have been long established through the premises, and are beautifully adapted for country residences.

Beyond a reasonable doubt, both the surface and the coal will, each in a very short time, be worth not less than $1,000 per acre. Therefore, those who desire such property will do well to look to their interests while a bargain may still be had. The heirs are all of age and the property entirely unincumbered, therefore a perfect title and possession can be given at once. The sale to take place on the premises and begin at 10 o'clock A. M. of said June 14 18 73. Some one will be found on the old mansion of the place after the first of June, to show visitors who wish to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

Terms of sale one-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years with interest, at six percent, or deferred payment.

my24:3tW

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $800.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $30. Pistols, 75c to $5. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wadding, Pouches, all Material and Sporting Goods at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired.

FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods sent to any point by express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

A STRAY MARE.

Came to my residence on May 28th, 1873, one mile and a half north of Oakdale station, Panhandle Railroad, light bay mare, about four years old, black mane and tail, black legs, about sixteen hands high. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

je7-2tW* MAS B. SIMPSON.

[From the Holyoke Transcript.]

THE FEMALE FRANCHISE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Anniversary Meeting at First Methodist Church Last Evening—Address by Mrs. Cutler.

The Anniversary Meeting held last night at the First Methodist Church by the Woman Suffrage Association was slimly attended. The audience began to file in about half past seven o'clock and continued until half past eight, when about one fifth of the seating room in the spacious auditorum was occupied.

The orator of the evening, Mrs. Cutler, was introduced by Mrs. Helen Jenkins, who prefaced her remarks with the announcement that the annual election of officers of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Association would take place on Friday evening, June 20th, at No. 90 Webster avenue.

Mrs. Cutler, after prayer, began her address by contrasting the present condition of the society in this city with its inception a few years ago, when a few ladies met to form an association, having for its object the elevation of the sex, showing how from the day of a small beginning it had grown until now it commanded the support of half a score of clergymen and the respect of the community. The speaker then proceeded to show what good came from the necessity of overcoming difficulties by developing the latent resources of the people. She stated that in times past there was a great deal of Fourth of July oratory, and some very good oratory too, eulogistic of the glory of our Republican institutions, but that we might be almost thankful for slavery, as the trial that it had cost us had developed us and brought us out, and to-day we stand a redeemed people. And yet said she, we were afraid to let those people go free. Some of our best statesmen were afraid to give the ballot to the colored man, yet what is the result? The race, once considered by many a connecting link between man and the brute creation, when endued with the power of the ballot, has been so elevated that the colored man is recognized to-day as a man and brother.

That question is settled, another has arisen—whether one half the citizens are fit to assist in making the laws of the land. Man is considered wise enough to exercise the right of suffrage at the age of twenty-one in this country, and at different ages in other countries, but as for woman, there is one opinion all over the world—that she never arrives at an age that fits her to say who shall rule over her, unless she happens to be born heiress to a throne. We have an illustration of the capability of women to govern in the person of the present Queen of England, who rules her subjects and endears herself to them by the force of her womanly character.

It is unjust as an objection, against woman suffrage, that woman would be subject to insult at the polls. Wyoming has disproved that. The roughs of Wyoming are respected for their chivalry and would resent any insult offered to a woman at the polls. Public sentiment has grown so that I can walk through this city at all hours of the night unmolested. The same chivalry that guards a woman on that street will protect her at the polls. The growing spirit of the age is such that she must be represented ere long. The old doctrine that majorities shall rule is fast becoming unpopular as witness the efforts to introduce the cumulative system of voting, giving to minorities the right of representation, and yet where this system prevails a majority of all the citizens are unrepresented.

You cannot represent us, gentlemen. The religous element predominates in the world through our influence. We mould and make your manners, but you can never truly represent us. It is said that the condition of affairs is such that good men will not vote or take part in politics on account of the corruption which they cannot stem, which leaves the best part of the population at home. A gentleman of position told me lately that the Government was founded by force, and therefore to be administered by man. Now, I claim my rights, because I have as great a stake in the Government as you have. My needs are the same as yours; besides the idea of force is growing obsolete. You, don't stand on your muscle on every infringement of your rights, but have recourse to the law, and this policy is growing in favor with governments. It is true we are pursuing a different course with the Indians just now, but the case is abnormal, and the fault of the Government. They should have been a part of the Government ere this time. Perhaps it is the obliquity of the female mind that unfits her for a share in public matters; yet my brother does not need representation as much as I. Suppose that I have no husband (and since the war has decimated the male population so greatly, there are many thousands of women who must remain single), and own property, must I not pay taxes? And is it not a fundamental principle of our Government that taxation and representation go together? Besides, we buy laces and other articles of foreign importation that pay revenue to keep up the expenses of the Government, the salary grab, etc. Why have we not the same right to wrangle over the duties on those articles as men have to quarrel over the tariff on iron? You say that the great trouble is that "women want office." The force of circumstances at times force us to sue for them, but then note the difference in salaries. The State of Arkansas has set an example that I hope to see copied by others—that of paying full rates for the same work, whether done by men or women. In a retrospect of thirty years, I am happy to note many openings for women. Prejudices are wearing away. Then women were not considered fit to teach winter schools, because they couldn't manage big boys. How is it now? Not only can they manage the big boys, but we have them in all positions from teachers to Superintendents. I tell you that the sympathy which a woman of heart exercises over refractory pupils is more powerful than the brawny arm of a Hercules. I had a good illustration of this in an incident that come under my observation in one of the London Ragged Schools. The speaker here told how a mild, sweet tempered little woman softened the hearts of the unruly boys who were proof against the physical efforts of the Superintendent. The speaker then gave a case of woman's influence that sealed the success of a measure in the Illinois Legislature, giving women the power to hold school offices. A member was interrogated in regard to his opinion on the subject, who had not made up his mind. Said he, "I'll go home and ask Sarah." He did so, and Sarah said: "Do you see any harm in it?" He said that he did not. "Well, then," said she, "vote for it;" and Sarah's influence carried the measure.

The speaker said she noted with pleasure that efforts were being made in the Constitutional Convention to give woman the right to hold school offices. Give us that, and we'll soon have more. Man, said the speaker, has no more right to neglect his family to fill an office than women has. She then deplored the evil done by electing young men to fill offices who had not acquired a competence, as the temptation was very great in handling large sums of money, to gamble in stocks with funds that were not their own.

Another objection to giving woman the franchise was that she would neglect her household duties to vote, etc. She gave as a remedy that the baby could be taken to the polls, and one could mind it while the other voted. In answer to the objection that women take no interest in public affairs, she cited the case of the Methodist church and the effect of giving women lay representation.

She then gave a glowing account of the result that would have followed had woman been empowered to take a hand in Local Option last March, and alluded to other reforms that can only be made by her enfranchisement. A contrast was then drawn between her condition in this country and England, showing this country in an unfavorable light by the comparison. The speaker referred extensively to the legislation on the subject in the various States, evincing considerable legal knowledge. She combated the theory of the law that the father provides for the children and therefore has the right to have the control of them, and also referred to the unequal power exercised over property, contending that though there were some lillies who neither toiled nor spun, yet in general the duties of the wife were as onerous as those of the husband.

She advocated the expediency of instituting an intelligent lobby to work for feminine interests. The address then digressed to a eulogy on the government of the United States, at the same time noticing its shortcomings, asserting that it was born of the Pilgrim spirit, and built on the golden rule, but that the rule did not extend to woman; that the Declaration of Independence virtually asserted that we should know neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free; and now those conditions being complied with they proposed to add neither male nor female.

Mrs. Cutler brought her address to a close by relating a Mexican legend about a church on which the workmen had exhausted their ability and had built an imposing edifice, but the design was too difficult for them to finish. Lying down to sleep they awoke to find the structure completed by angelic hands. That church has since been known as the "Church of the Angels." So our Government now stands an imposing but unfinished fabric, and needs but the hand of woman to render it complete.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which occupied fully an hour in its delivery the audience dispersed.

THE MODOCS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The following dispatch from Boyle's camp has been received:

TULE LAKE, June 3.—No new operations since the surrender. Jack says he surrendered because he could hold out no longer. The opinion prevails that Davis would shoot Jack, Boston Charley and Schonchin without awaiting any suggestions of the civil authority.

A *Bulletin* correspondent talked to Boston Charley, who said the majority of the captives, he believed, will be prepared to die like men. Jack cares for nothing, and will not speak to any person. His sister, Mary Charley, says twelve Modocs are still at large, and Colonel Green's command is hunting for them.

BAYNE'S CAMP, June 4.—10:30 P. M.—The captured Modocs arrived from Applegates. The soldiers and citizens gathered near the barricade and watched the procession as it entered camp, and passed up a sandy stretch at the base of the bluff, where the canvass of the prisoners were located, the artillery in the advance. Next came three large wagons loaded with Modocs. The rank and file of Battery 'G" marched beside the wagon, and forty mounted Warm Spring scouts, held the flank. The Warm Spring Indians supplied the lack of music by screaming a war whoop.

Where is Captain Jack?

was the cry among the spectators. None had the pleasure of seeing the warrior's face. He had anticipated the excitement his advent would create, and was concealed in a wagon, carefully enveloped in a blanket. Near by were the leading braves of his tribe.

As the prison wagons were relieved of their contents, Jack was chained with Schonchin and Boston Charley, and Red Mouse Sam was menacled by himself.

Men were appointed on one side of the prison, and the women on the opposite, with the exception that Jack's Lizzie was allowed to sit beside him, and lay her head upon his breast, and his girl of three years had the freedom of the tent by permission of the Officer of the guard. I had an interview with Jack through the medium of the interpreter. He said the shackles made him feel mean, to be habited like a horse; was not afraid to die, and had no idea of running away. He gave me to understand that he was thirty-six years of age, and then voluntarily started upon a statement of the grievances against his race at the time of the Ben. Wright affray. He said that the white men murdered the Indians years ago, and that what he did was only paying old debts.

Schonchin is fifty years old, wrinkled and has the villian depicted on every line of his face. He wears his hair short and stands five feet nine inches in his moccasins.

Boston Charley is twenty-five years old.

Mose and Sam are very ordinary looking Indians.

Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. It is probable he never realized that death was inevitable until the irons were placed on his feet.

Scarfaced Charley says Jack told him he could get clear when the white men were asleep, this was before the irons were brought into use.

General Davis is satisfied that Jack did try to escape last night, through the aid of confederates on the outside, for upon examination of his schackles this morning, one of the rivets was filed nearly in two. His legs were confined at four o'clock this morning.

Col. Mason arrived here from Fairchild's ranch with the infantry force of the expedition, and the seventy Modocs who came in there a few days ago. We have now one hundred and twenty-eight captives. Gen. Davis has erected a scaffold for the purpose of hanging about a dozen of the worst murderers, but after completing all arrangements received orders from Washington to hold the prisoners.

TOLEDO.

Disastrous Conflagration.

Business Portion of the Town in Ashes.

Loss, $250,000—Insurance, $150,000.

TOLEDO, June 6.—A fire broke out at nine o'clock this evening, in the trunk factory of Porocks, Chase & Crafts, on St. Clair street, which threatens to be the most disastrous that has occurred here in many years. The locality is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and already many stores on the summit are in flames. A fresh wind is blowing from the northeast, and it is at present impossible to say where it is likely to be checked. Among the firms occupying blocks now on fire are Eaton & Backus, dry goods, M. H. Hunker, confection, Pain Bros., hair goods, T. J. Brown, books, C. H. Buck, merchant tailor, Peter Scott & Wachter Bros., boots and shoes, Frost & Williams, ladies' furnishing goods, V. W. Granger & Co., merchant tailors, Drake & Wood, ladies' furnishing store, White & Brand, music store, L. Tankse, jewelry, O. Schrocter, notions and fancy goods. The building occupyed by the daily *Commercial* is now on fire.

TOLEDO, June 6, 12 P. M.—At this hour the fire is under partial control, with a fair prospect that it will be stopped at the Gardner block, corner of Summit and Madison streets. Telegrams have been sent to Detroit, Sandusky, Fremont and Adrian for steamers, and one from each of the two last named towns are coming. The *Commercial* office is but slightly damaged, the wind carrying the fire away from it in a southerly direction. The flames swept through the alley between Adams and Madison streets and into the rear of the stores fronting on Summit street. The large dry goods establishment of Fred. Eaton & Co., Hunker's confectionery and W. W. Alcorn's jewelry store were entirely despatched. The contents of all the stores in the line of the fire were mostly removed, and although badly damaged, a large portion of it will be saved. The streets are packed with goods in all directions, and a squad of Zouaves have been detailed to guard them.

Origin of the Fire.

The trunk factory in the upper story of which the fire originated was built as a skating rink, and was remodeled, was full of stock, but little of which was saved. It is impossible, as yet, to estimate the loss or amount of insurance.

The Fire Under Control.

TOLEDO, O., June 6.—The fire is now entirely under control, having spread no further southward than the Gardner block. The steamer from Adrian has arrived and is now at work. The loss will probable reach $250,000 and the insurance $150,000.

The store of Fred Eaton & Co., which was destroyed, was a retail establishment, their wholesale house not being damaged.

CLEVELAND.

The Homeopathic Institute—Proposed World's Convention in 1876—Niagara Falls Selected as the Next Place Meeting.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—The American Institute of Homeopathy still continues in session and numbers of those in attendance is constantly being augumented. The banquet last night at the Central Rink was a grand affair. During the session to-day a large number of very valuable reports were made.

The Committe on a World's Homeopathic Convention made a report through Dr. Dudley, of Philadelphia. It is the intention of the Institute to have an International Convention of Homeopathic Physicians assemble in Philadelphia in 1876, during the Centennial celebration. The initiative steps in this matter were taken three years ago, and it is determined by the Institute that this Convention shall be a grand gathering of scientific practitioners of medicine of the Homeopathic school from all parts of the world.

Dr. Dudley presented a paper on the vital statistics of Philadelphia during the year 1872, collected from the registration kept by the Board of Health, showing the relative mortality in a variety of diseases under the old school and Homeopathic treatment. The report showed that while the ratio was slightly in favor of the old school treatment in few diseases, yet a large majority of them was largely in favor of Homeopathy and that the general ratio was largely in favor of the last named mode of treatment. The Institute appointed a Committee on Ematology, chosen from physicians from various sections of the country, for the purpose of gathering exact information in regard to the influence of climate upon various diseases, especially consumption.

Niagara Falls has been selected as the next place of meeting, and the first Tuesday in June, 1874, as the time. The Institute will adjourn tomorrow after transacting its miscellaneous business.

Annual Meeting of the National Brewers' Congress.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—The National Brewers' Congress closed its session today. Resolutions were adopted taking strong grounds against the action of the temperance party, the position of which they claim has become of such a nature as to be a source of alarm, not only to the brewing interests but to the interests of the public at large, by encroaching on personal liberty, and integrity with innocent, social habits and customs, and influencing politicians to vote for measures of a dangerous character, protesting against being classed with dealers and manufacturers of distilled liquors, and calling on the members of this Congress to maintain and defend a proper distinction between two lines of trade. The Association resolved to assume an antagonastic position against the teetotal party, and appeal to the common sense of the public, request the officers of local associations to place themselves in correspondence with the leaders of political parties, so as to use all legitimate means to secure the election of members of the Legislature of each State who will look after the interest of brewers. The association also resolved that it is the duty of every brewer to endeavor to obtain the recognition of the difference between malt and spirituous liquors from the Legislatures, and declare that the duty imposed on barley from Canada be repealed. To-morrow the members will attend a pic nic at Rocky river.

WASHINGTON.

The Modoc Question.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

They are to be Tried by a Military Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Following is the decision of the Attorney General, relative to the Modoc captives:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians, now in the custody of the United States Army, with the request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners, by a military Tribunal.

The Main Facts

out of which the question arises are these: In 1864, the United States made a treaty with these Indians by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians, being away from their reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to peacefully return the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and the Indians. Soon after, several peaceable citizens, and their families in the vicinity were murdered by Indians of this band. They then intrenched themselves in the lava beds in the neighborhood, where fighting ensued, and one or more severe battles, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed and the United States troops repulsed.

Pending hostilities, negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 15th of April last Gen. Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance of a mutual agreement to that end, met Captain Jack, leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss terms of treaty, and while so engaged

Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas were Treacherously Murdered,

and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present on that occasion. A battle followed, and Captain Jack and all or nearly all of his tribe have been captured, and are now in the hands of the military authorities. General Sherman, in communication to the Secretary of War, dated the 31 instant, recommends that such of these Indians as have violated the military law be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Frances Lieber, LL.D., revised by the board of officers of which Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was president, and after approval by the President of the United States were published for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. Section 13 of these instructions is as follows: Military jurisdiction is of two kinds: First—That which is conferred and defined by statute; second—that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the statute of the law must be tried in the manner therein decided, but military offences, which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular county. In the armies of the United States, the first is exercised by courts martial, while in cases which do not come within the rules and articles or jurisdiction conferred by statute on court martial, are tried by a military commission. All authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these instructions. According to laws of war, there is

Nothing More Sacred than a flag of Truce

Despatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than the assasination of its bearers, after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and therefore it is not punishable under the rules and articles of war, and if punishable at all must be through a power derived from the usage of war. Kindred to the act in question, bad faith is the breaking of his parole by paroled prisoner. When the United States were at war with Mexico several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a military commission, composed of officers of the United States army, and convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking their parole. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the rebellion, but there are no statuary provisions whatever upon the subject, and the whole power of the military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war. On the 23d of August, 1865, a military commission was duly appointed, and assembled in the City of Washington for the trial of Henry Wurse, who pleaded, among other things, that a military commission had no jurisdiction over either his person or over the subject matter of the charges and specifications against him, since the tribunal was unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law, or well-established usage, but this plea was overruled, and he was convicted upon several charges, one of which was murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, and, after sentence, he was hung for his crimes. All proceedings in this case derived their authority and validity from the common law of war.

Certain persons, it will be remembered, were tried and convicted in the same way for

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Attorney General Speed, in discussing this subject, opinions, Vol. 11, Page 297, says: we have seen that when war comes, the laws and usages of war come also, and that during war they are part of the laws of the land. Under the Constitution, Congress may define and punish offences against those laws, but in default of Congress defining those laws, and prescribing a punishment for their infraction, and the mode proceeding to ascertain whether an offence has been committed, and that punishment is to be inflicted, the army must begoverned by the laws and usages of war as understood and practiced by the civilized nations of the world. Again, if a prisoner be a regular unoffending soldier of the opposite party to the war, he should be treated with all the courtesy and kindness, consistent with his safe custody. If he has offended against the claims of war, he should have such a trial and punishment as the laws of war require. A spy, though a prisoner of war, may be tried, condemned and executed by a military tribunal, without a breach of the Constitution. A bush whacker, jayhawker, bandit of war, rebel assassin, being public enemies, may be tried condemned and executed as offenders against the law of war. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and the wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, Banditers etc., are offenders against the law of nature and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land; see also, Vattel, page 359, Wheaton's International Law, page 406; Woolsey's International law, page 250, Hallecks International Law; page 400, Milligans case, page 4. Wallace page 2 These laws, under circumstances herein stated, a military commission to be illegal, but the facts there are entirely different from those under consideration. Milligan was a resident of a State not in rebellion. The courts were open, and unobstructed for his prosecution. He was neither a prisoner of war nor attached in any way to the military or naval service of the United States. According to "instructions heretofore referred to, no civil tribunal has jurisdiction in cases disclosed by papers before me; sections 40 and 41 thereof are as follows:

"Sec 40. There exists no new law, or body of authoritative, or rules of action between hostile armies except that branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usage of war on land.

"Sec 41. All municipal law of ground on which armies stand, or of countries to which they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field. Manifestly these rules are to a great extent, if not altogether correct, for it cannot be pretended that the United States soldier is guilty of murder, if he kills a public enemy in a battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force, and application to an act committed under such circumstances. All laws and customs of civilized warfare may not be applicable to an armed conflict with Indian tribes upon our western frontier, but

The Circumstances Attending the Assassination of Canby and Thomas

are such as to make their murder as much a violation of the laws of savage, as of civilized warfare, and the Indians concerned in it fully understood the baseness and the treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of Indian tribes to the United States, but as they have been recognized as independent Communities for Treaty making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly as it seems to me, be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by any military authority. Doubtless, war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities, but it is the right of the United States, as there is no agreement for peace, to determine for themselves whether or not anything more ought to be done for the protection of the country, or the punishment of crimes growing out of the war. Section 59, of said instructions, is as follows: A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes commit ed against the captors, army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities.

My conclusion therefore is that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians, now in custody as are charged with offences against the recognized laws of war, and that if, upon such trial, any one be found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Another Indian Outrage—Trouble Between the Apaches and the Indian Agent Major Larabee—A Lieutenant Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—News from Arizona this afternoon is to the effect that the Indian Agent at San Carlos, Major Larabee, had some difficulty with the Apaches. They undertook to kill him with spears when he ran to Almy's tent. Almy, with six soldiers went to the Savent agency with him and went into Larabee's tent. Larabee and Almy came out of the tent. Almy was in advance when the Apaches fired on them. Almy received three bullets, passing through his body and fell dead without a groan. Larabee retreated into the tent. Four of the six soldiers ran out and two remained.

The Apaches fled across the river instantly. It is probable that many have taken to the mountains. A messenger to Governor Stafford, who left the reservation half an hour after the occurrence says the majority of the Indians were on the reservation when he left. Eke Vorzin, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous. He left San Carlos with his band some time before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Larabee and Almy. It has been generally though for several weeks past that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and promoted First Lieutenant of the 5th cavalry, April 1860.

CASUALTIES.

Mrs. Jacob Bowens was fatally injured at Middletown, Ind., on Thursday, by a stick of timber from a building falling on her head.

SANDUSKY, O., June 7.—A terrible collision on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., took place between a stock train and gravel train on Saturday afternoon about one o'clock. One man was injured, who has since died. Five others, more or less injured. The engineers and firemen of both engines escaped. About 10 head of cattle was killed and 100 sheep.

While the house formerly occupied by Sully the great painter, was being demolished at Philadelphia on Saturday, the floor suddenly gave way, conveying the workmen down with it. Only one was severely injured.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1873.

Yesterday afternoon the article on Executive Department was resumed and concluded on second reading, the only amendment agreed to being one offered by Mr. Buckalew, requiring that in trials of contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside and decide upon the admissibility of evidence, &c.

An addition to the provision for an Advisory Board of Pardons, constitutes the Board of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, by whom all applications for pardons shall be passed upon before their submission to the Governor. The other sections passed specified the powers and privileges of the several State Departments.

The article on the Legislature was taken up on second reading, and the first sections regulating the mode of passing bills, prohibiting special legislation on certain subjects, were agreed to, with some slight modifications, intended to make the article more consistent with the provisions of other articles.

Pending a vote upon the section prohibiting local or special laws and fixing the rate of interest, and upon other subjects the Convention adjourned.

The Convention met this morning, President Meredith in the Chair. The Convention resumed consideration of the tenth section of the Report on Legislation, which was finally agreed to, with some immaterial amendments. Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, relating to public notice of local or special bills, to the duty of presiding officers of each house, compensation of officers and employes, to contracts for stationery and paper, that no law shall be passed to extend the term of any public officer, to raise revenue, to general appropriation bills and their presentation to the Governor were passed as printed in these columns, on their first reading.

The nineteenth section, that "no appropriation (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, or to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, gave rise to debate, and was opposed by Messrs. MacVeagh, Woodward, Corson and Curtin, and favored by Messrs. Carter, Bartholemew and others.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1873.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the afternoon session was occupied upon the Article on Legislation, the sections being adopted substantially as reported. The only one giving rise to lengthy discussion was the nineteenth, prohibiting appropriations by the Legislature, except for pensions or gratuities for military service, for charitable, educational or beneficial purposes, for any person or community, or to any denominational or sectarian institution, incorporation or association.

An amendment to permit such appropriation upon a two-third vote was lost. After the rejection of numerous modifications the section prevailed.

Additional sections were passed providing for checks upon dishonest practices in legislation, requiring bills to be signed in the presence of either house of the Legislature; and that sixty days prior notice of contemplated special laws be given. They prohibit extension of the term or the alteration of the salary of any public officer during his service; require all appropriations other than for ordinary expenses of the Government, interest on public debt and public schools, to be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject; requires a two-third vote for appropriations to charitable and educational institutions not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, prohibits the State, or any city, county, borough, etc., from loaning its credit to or becoming stockholders in any corporation, association, &c.; and prevents legislative interference in the functions of municipalities. Pending a vote upon the section against investment of trust funds in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, the Convention adjourned.

At the hour appointed the Convention was called to order this morning by the President, Hon. Wm. Meredith.

The Temperance Alliance, of Pittsburgh, at a late meeting, adopted a report and forwarded it to President Meredith, who presented it this morning. After reading the communication it was laid on the table.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the article on legislation, on the twenty-fourth section and amendments pending. After further discussion the section was agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

The consideration, on second reading, of the article on Legislation, occupied the entire session of yesterday; the sections from the 24th to the 27th inclusive being disposed of and the article concluded. The only material changes made in this portion of the article consisted in the insertion of a new section, on motion of Mr. Curtin, allowing appropriations to be made to existing institutions for the support of the widows and the maintenance and education of the orphans of soldiers, and the striking out of the section prohibiting retrospective legislation together with the prohibitory liquor section.

The latter prohibited hereafter the sale of intoxicating liquors or mixtures thereof containing the same, for use as a beverage, and required the Legislature within one year from the adoption of the constitution to enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of the provision.

Mr. H. W. Palmer moved to amend, so as to limit the prohibition to *distilled* instead of *intoxicating* liquors. Not agreed to—ayes 32, noes 63.

Messrs. Harry White, H. W. Palmer, Darlington, Curry, Wright, T. H. B. Patterson and D. N. White favored the section as a proposition to be submitted distinct from the other amendments to the constitution, for a separate vote of the people, in deference to the wishes of the 30,000 petitioners on the subject.

Messrs. Buckalew, Worrell, Campbell, H. G. Smith, J. W. F. White, Howard, Temple, McClean and Biddle opposed the section mainly as being ill-timed, in view of the recent elections throughout the state and the vote to be taken in Philadelphia in October on the temperance question under the Local Option law, inasmuch as to require another vote on the same question would have the appearance of belittling the vote already taken. It was argued that the Local Option elections every three years, under the present law, afforded a sufficient remedy for the evils to be abated by total prohibition, and that the submission of the section at this time, even in a separate form, would embarrass and endanger the work of the convention, as many voters would vote against all the amendments, because of their special hostility to this one. For these reasons, some of the original supporters of the section announced their intention to oppose it.

The section was voted down by yeas 60, noes 44. All the Philadelphia members present voted no, except Mr. Simpson, who voted aye.

Among the sections adopted was the one prohibiting the investment of the trust funds in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and annulling existing laws so authorizing, except investments heretofore made in good faith; resting changes of venue in the courts; defining and punishing bribery in the Legislature, and to compel witnesses to testify in bribery cases, and prohibiting a legislator having a personal interest in a bill from voting thereon.

The article on the Legislature was finally taken up, and the convention then adjourned till Monday.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Eighth Annual Convention of the Pittsburgh Diocese.

First Day's Session—List of the Clerical and Lay Delegates—Impressive Services at Trinity Church—Proceedings of the Convention—Nomination of Officers—The Centennial, &c.

The religious services preceding the opening of the Eighth Annual Episcopal Diocesan Convention were held at Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, yesterday morning, and were marked by the impressiveness and fervor characteristic of that denomination. There was a large attendance of the clergy of the diocese, and a full representation of lay delegates. At ten o'clock, the hour announced for the exercises to commence, the church was well filled, the chancel being occupied by the clergy of the diocese to the number of some thirty or forty in full robes. The services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot. After the usual morning service, an able service upon the responsibility of the church ministry was delivered by Rev. R. S. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's, Uniontown, Pa., who selected for his text First Corinthians, fourth chapter, first verse, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God."

At the close of the sermon communion service was held, there being a large number of communicants.

The musical portion of the services, which was very fine, was furnished by the church choir, assisted by some twenty of the best vocalists in the city, Mr. Houghawout presiding at the organ.

MORNING SESSION.

When the services had concluded, the delegates proceeded to Trinity Chapel, when the convention was called to order by Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot. The delegates composing the convention are as follows:

CLERICAL DELEGATES.

Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot.

Rev. Mr. Adderly,	Rev. R. N. Avery,
Rev. Thos. Crumpton,	Rev. W. Pillion,
Rev. D. C. James,	Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D.
Rev. Mackay,	Rev. D. C. Page, D. D.
Rev. C. C. Parker,	Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.
Rev. J. T. Fratneral,	Rev. Henry Purdon,
Rev. R. S. Smith,	Rev. J. F. Spaulding,
Rev. M. A. Tolman,	Rev. Wm. White, D. D.
Rev. R. J. Coster,	Rev. Geo. C. Rafter,
Rev. H. H. Loring,	Rev. Jos. D. Wilson,
Rev. J. H. McCandless,	Rev. Abel D. Kerfoot.
Rev. J. Scarborough, D. D.	Rev. T. L. Bellam,
Rev. B. B. Seymor,	Rev. S. H. Moore,
Rev. Henry S. Getz,	Rev. Benj. F. Brooke, D. D.
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.	Rev. Jno. Dorris,
Rev. J. K. Marshall,	Rev. S. S. Chevers,
Rev. Geo. Hall,	Rev. R. C. Caswell,
Rev. Wm. Ballard,	Rev. O. S. Taylor.
Rev. Edmund Beckett,	Rev. Percival Beckett,
Rev. DeWitt C. Bylesby,	Rev. Wm. G. N. Lewis,
Rev. Vincent,	Rev. D. S. McConnell,
Rev. P. Voorhees Finch,	Rev. Geo. W. Easter,
Rev. J. P. Norman, M. D.	Rev. Geo. W. Dunbar,
Rev. C. A. Stevenson,	Rev. Wm. Mackay.
Rev. C. N. Spalding,	Rev. Thos White,
Rev. De. W. C. Howard,	Rev S. D. Day.
Rev. H W Spaulding, D. D.	Rev. Jos. Barber.
Rev. Joel Clark,	Rev. W. J. Miller.

LAY DEPUTIES.

Trinity, Pittsburgh—J. H. Shoenberger, Josiah King and Hon. Wilson McCandless.

St. Paul's, Pittsburgh—Geo. Parrys, W. Barnes and Dr. L. H. Harris.

Christ Church, Allegheny—W. H. Barnes, P. H. Miller and James Breden.

St. Andrew's, Pittsburgh, W. H. Byram, M. W. Woodward and Geo. H. Thurston.

St. James, Pittsburgh—Wm. Kyle and Geo. McCandless.

Grace, Mt. Washington—Wm. Halpin, Edward Pratt, Sr. and Jno. S. McMillan.

St. Mark's, Pittsburgh—Jno. Hughes, John Wiler and John W. Aiker.

Calvary, Pittsburgh—Geo. R. White, Hon. T. M. Howe and Joseph H. Hill.

St. John's Pittsburgh—Wm. Jancey, Jno. Chislett and Gen. A. L. Pearson.

St. Peter's, Pittsburgh—Hill Burgwin, E. O. Jones and Charles Colton.

St. Stephen's, Sewickley—D. T. McCabe, W. G. Dabbs and Hiram Kimball.

Emanuel Allegheny—James C. Doane, Phillip Wilson and Malcolm Hay.

Good Shepherd—J. M. Paul, George Barker and R. L. France.

All Saints, Pittsburgh—W. P. Marshall.

St. Paul's, Kittanning—E. S. Golden, John W. Rohrer and F. G. Scholefield.

Christ's, New Brighton—Benj. Weide, G. L. Eberhart and J. H. B. Hays.

Christ's, Meadville—J. E. McFarland, Pearson Church and J. Clifton Marcy.

St. Paul's, Erie—B. B. Vincent, Henry Souther and Wm. C. Kelso.

St. John's, Erie—Wm. Nicholson, George Burton and Adam Acheson.

Cross and Crown, Erie—Eugene Metz and Robert Hetherington.

Christ's, Brownsville—N. B. Bowman, John Johnson and W. R. Bowman.

Trinity, New Haven—G. A. Torrence, Wm. C. Bryant and E. V. Goodchild.

St. Peter's, Blairsville—Wm. Scott, Henry Woodward and Robert Neilson.

Church of the Intercessor, Sugar Hill—John Brian and Jos. Barber.

St. John's, Franklin—Thos. Alger, Jas. M. Breden and D. D. Grant.

Christ's, Oil City—Jos. W. Weller, A. J. Greenfield and W. J. Blundred.

Trinity, Warren—J. K. Palmer, F. H. Rockwell and John M. Wood.

Christ's Tidioute—David W. Clark and Jos. H Pitt.

St. John's, West Brownsville—J. B. McKennan, Jr., I. M. Bulger and R. M. Libbett.

Christ's, Greensburg—Jos. H. Kuhn, A. L. Waugaman, and J. H. Burnett.

Trinity, Washington—G. S. Hart, W. B. McKennan and Ray Grayson.

St. Michael's, Wayne Township, Butler Co.—Jos. Stocadale, Alex Stewart and Michael Campbell.

St. Peter's, Butler—John M. Purviance and Jacob Ziegler,

SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. J. Coster was elected Secretary and Rev. R. C. Caswell Assistant Secretary.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Bishop Kerfoot introduced to the Convention Rt. Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Indianapolis.

Mr. Hill Burgwin moved to extend a hearty welcome to the Rt. Rev. prelate and invite him to a seat in the Convention, while in session, at the right hand of the presiding officer.

REGULAR COMMITTEES.

Bishop Kerfoot then appointed the following regular Committees:

Classes of Clergymen to Seats—Revs. Dr. White, Vincent and Beckam.

Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats—Messrs. Church, Houston and Kelso.

Admission of Parishes—Rev. Getz, Messrs. Josiah King and Rafter.

State of the Church—Revs. P. V. Finch, G. C. Rafter, DeWitt C. Bylesly; Messrs. L. H. Harris, J. H. Harris and G. D. Hart.

On Canons—Rev. Jno. Scarborough, Messrs. E. S. Golden and Hill Burgwin.

Unfinished Business—Rev. J. R. Mendenhall, Messrs. G. D. Hart and J. B. McKennan.

THE COURTESIES OF THE CONVENTION.

On motion of Rev. Henry Getz, a resolution was passed admitting to seats in the Convention the clergy of other dioceses present.

The Bishop then called Rev. J. F. Spaulding to the chair.

CONGRATULATORY.

The following resolution by Hill Burgwin, Esq., was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three clergymen and two laymen be appointed to draft and present to the Convention resolutions expressive of our gratitude for the recovery of our Bishop from his recent illness, and of our hope and trust for his speedy and entire restoration to health and strength.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Revs. Scarborough, Page, McConnell; Messrs. Hill Burgwin and Pearson Church.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Shoenberger, Rev. J. F. Spaulding was elected President of the Convention.

Mr. Geo. R. White presented an invitation to the Convention to visit the Work House.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled in Trinity Chapel at three o'clock, the President, Rev. J. F. Spalding in the chair.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The report of the Finance and Standing Committees were presented and laid over; also the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Diocesan Missions.

The charter of St. Luke's Church, Pittsburgh, was presented and referred to the Committee on Charters.

Mr. Byran presented the report of the Ladies' Prayer Book Society. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

On motion of Rev. Getz a committee consisting of himself Revs. F. Brooks, D. D., and Rev. T. L. Bellam, was appointed by the chair to ascertain how many trustees of the General Theological Seminary this Diocese is entitled to.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The annual address of Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot was then read to the Convention. It is a lengthy document, and is mainly devoted to those affairs of the Diocese that require action at the hands of the Convention. The Bishop refers to his recent recovery from protracted and prostrating illness, and alludes in feeling terms to the demise of Rev. Dr. Slattery, pastor of Christ church, Greensburg; to the decease of three shining lights of the American Episcopacy—Rt. Rev. Bishops Upfold, Eastborn and McIlvaine. He thanks by name Bishop Talbot and Dean Scarborough for their invaluable assistance rendered him during his late disability; calls attention to the arduous duties connected with City Missionary work; suggests the necessity of providing a Diocesan School for boys; urges that provision be made to pay the expenses of examining Chaplains; invites consideration of the question of a Federate Council, and concludes by asking to be temporarily relieved from the duties of the Episcopacy. He makes this last request at the urgent advice of his physicians and leading members of his flock

REFERRING THE ADDRESS.

The portion of the address alluding to the establishment of a Diocesan School, as well as the request to be relieved from duty until he had recruited in health sufficiently to resume his labors were referred to special committees.

The address as whole, with these exceptions, was referred under the rules to the Committee on the State of the Church.

AN INVITATION.

The invitation of Mr. White from the Wardens and Managers of the County Workhouse to visit that institution was accepted.

The Special Committee on the Printing of the Manual was continued.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Josiah King, Esq., presented a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of six—three clergymen and three laymen—to consider and report as to the expediency of taking action in reference to some method of religious celebration in connection with the forthcoming Centennial Anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876.

Dean Scarborough thought the project rather premature. It would be better to await action on the subject by the National Convention, which would meet before the Centenary.

Rev. Mr. Getz and Mr. Burgwin strongly favored the resolution.

On being put to a vote, the resolution was adopted.

The Chair named Revs. Getz, White and Smith and Messrs. Josiah King, E. S. Golden and Malcolm Hay, as the Committee.

Mr. Hay asked to be relieved, and Mr. J. H. Shoenberger was substituted in his stead.

EXPENSES OF EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Getz offered a resolution referring that part of the Bishop's address in regard to the expense of examining chaplains to the Committee on Finance. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS TO SEATS.

Mr. Church, from the Committee on the claims of Deputies to seats in the Convention, made a report recommending that the delegates from thirty stated churches be admitted, their credentials, being regular. The Committee reported adversely to the claims of the delegates from Trinity Church, New Castle, and Trinity Church, Rochester, to seats.

The report was received and filed,

Mr. Burgwin submitted a series of resolutions proposing an alternate section to the Sixth article of the charter providing that all adult communicants, who contribute to the support of their church, shall be vestry electors; and moved that they be made the special order for Thursday at 11 A M.

Mr. E. S. Golden moved the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Judge Souther advocated Mr. Burgwin's resolution.

After further discussion, Rev. Taylor moved as a compromise that the matter be referred to a Committee of clerics and laymen with instructions to report at the next annual Convention.

Mr. Burgwin thought the motion to indefinitely postpone had precedence. He then proceeded at length to define his position in the matter, and, in order to correct possible misapprehensions on the subject, he read letters from Judges Sterrett, of Pittsburgh; Woodward, of Philadelphia, and Hoffman, of New York, showing that his proposition was legal according to the common law as well as the church law, and of undoubted expediency.

After further discussion, Mr. Golden withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone, and moved to refer the subject to a committee to report at the next annual Convention.

A rising vote was taken, and Mr. Golden's motion prevailed.

Rev. Dr. White then read the following nominations for

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

Bishop of the Diocese and ex-officio President—Rt. Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D.D., LL.D.

President—Rev. J. F. Spaulding.

Secretary—Rev R. J Coster.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. R. C. Caswell.

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. Richard S. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund—Malcolm Hay, Esq.

Treasurer of Convention—Geo. T. Van Doren, Esq.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Joseph H. Hill, Esq.

Standing Committee—Rev. Thomas Crumpton, Chairman; Rev. John Scarborough, Rev. Benj. F. Brooke, D D., Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin and Thomas M Howe.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Malcolm Hay, W. H. Byram, Josiah King, H. J. Lynch, and E. P. Jones.

Clerical Deputies to the General Convention—Revs. John Scarborough, M. A. Tolman, J. F. Spaulding Henry S. Getz

Lay Deputies to the General Convention—Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, George W. Carr, Hill Burgwin, E. Vincent.

Supplemental Deputies to the General Convention—Revs. William White, R. S. Smith, W. G. W. Lewis, Benjamin F. Brooke, D.D.; Messrs. T. M. Howe, Josiah King, Malcolm Hay and W. C. Kelso.

Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Messrs. Hill Burgwin, Jos. H. Hill, James Breden, Alfred Howell, John H. Shoenberger, J. P. Henderson, W. W. Smith and Reuben Miller.

Board of Missions—Revs. P. V. Finch, DeWitt C. Bylesby, William White, D D., Henry S. Getz, George C. Rafter, J. H. Shoenberger, T. M. Howe, W. W. Smith, W. C. Kelso and J. B. Hays.

Trustees of General Theological Seminary—Revs. H. H. Loring, M. A. Tolman, J. F. Spaulding, William White, D.D., John Scarborough, Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger and George W. Cass.

Committee on Federate Council—Revs. William White, D.D., Henry Purdon, Richard S. Smith, Messrs. B. B. Vincent, J. H. Shoenberger and Thomas M. Howe.

All are officers of the last Convention.

The names of Mr. Jno. D. Jackson, for the position of Treasurer of the Convention Fund, and of Hill Burgwin, Esq., as the additional Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, were also put in nomination.

The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in Trinity Church at 7:30 o'clock and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Diocesan Missions.

Remarks were made on the subject by several gentlemen present, and more than an hour was spent in interested discussion.

Adjourned.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skin Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	117⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	119
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	120⅝
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅝
Currency 6's	123½
News & Per Cents	1 05½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

REMARKS—The markets continue to gig along slowly, presenting but few changes of importance, the demand being generally for lots sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. Produce continues to arrive freely; this, however, has been the situation for some time. Grain—The market, taken as a whole, was a dull one. The receipts of wheat and oats have been the largest for a long time. Wheat is dull with a further decline in prices. The millers contend that wheat is still higher than flour relatively speaking. Oats—The supply is abundant and holders are exhibiting more anxiety to sell out as prices look downward. Flour—We can report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; stocks are steadily accumulating, and the market at present favors buyers who don't seem anxious to take any advantage. Bacon—Dealers report a steady market and a fair trade demand at prices that have ruled for some days. Country Bacon is in large supply and prices have declined a shade. Apples—The receipts have fallen off, but the market is stronger and no higher.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,600
Apples, bbls	42
Oats, sks	6,858
Wheat, sks	3,210
Bacon, tcs	67
Corn, sks	905
Rye, sks	181
Butter, pks	41

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ALE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The leading dealer furnishes the following quotations: India ale $11; porter $10; xx ale $10; x ale $8a9 per bbl; half bbl in proportion; Bass English ale, Kildenkins, 25 gallons, $24; bbl, 44 gallons, $44; hhds, 68 gallons, $65.

APPLES—The season for old crop is fast drawing to a close; prices are very uncertain; we note sales all the way from $2 50a4 per bbl.

BUTTER—With a large supply in first hands, the market continues very dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. Dealers complain of low prices. On the other hand, consumers are well pleased with the situation. We quote: nominally prime to choice 16a18c, fair to good 12a14c; common 7a8c per lb.

BEANS—With light stock in the market, holders were firm, with sales at $2 50 a3 25 per bbl, the latter for small navy.

BROOM CORN—In better demand; sales—hurl 7½a8¼c; green 5a5½c; red 3½a4½c.

BEESWAX—Steady at 38a40c per pound.

BAGGING—Steady; Penn Mill two bush 35c; two half bush 42c; three bush 52c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report a fair trade demand at $7 50a8 per can.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull and prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market rates quiet with a declining tendency, we quote in a jobbing way spring wheat $7 50a8; red winter western $8 75a9; city brands $9 50 per barrel. Rye flour steady at $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market just now is in a demoralized condition with large receipts of wheat and oats; red winter offered at $1 70; white $1 83a1 85 per bushel. Oats dull; stocks large; extreme prices 46a48c. Corn—shelled receipts light and dull, sales being reported at 56a58c; ear corn nominal. Rye—receipts light, prices were regular at 85a90c. Barley—there is no demand, no fixed prices for spring or fall,

HAY—We have to report a dull market with a supply materially in excess of the demand. We quote baled at $20a26. Wagon lots in Allegheny sold at a variety of prices.

FEED—Dull, without any change in prices. We quote nominally, bran 80a85c, seconds 90ca$1 00 per cwt, middling $1 10 a1 20 per cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—In fair demand. As prices are unchanged we omit figures in this issue.

POULTRY—Market steady with a good demand for chickens at 75a85c per pair by the coop.

SEEDS—Are out of season. Sales were few and far between. Flax seed held at $2 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil trade at present is in a very unsatisfactory condition and dealers are pretty wide apart in their views; the question iswhen will there be an improvement? This, however, is far easier asked than answered.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot 6a6¼c; Parker's is quoted at $2 30 with sales.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions; standard brands were offered at 15⅞a16c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand; we quote city at $2 15a2 20; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 11.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets have been rather weaker throughout the oil region. On the upper road the market opened at $2 55 and declined during the day to $2 47½ and closed at $2 50. At Oil City the market was quoted at $2 55. The market at Parker's closed at $2 30. At Tidioute the market closed weak at $2 25. The home refined marked was 10½c in bulk and 15½c in bbls. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	spot	2 47½
2,000	do	do	2 50
1,000	do	do	2 52½
1,000	do	do	2 55

OIL CITY.

1,500	do	do	2 55

PARKER'S.

2,500	do	do	2 30

TIDIOUTE.

200	do	do	2 25
150	do	do	2 25

NEW YORK, June 11.—Closing of the 10th. Crude in bulk quiet and steady at 9c with a small demand; refined is somewhat unsettled; sales of 1,900 bbls for settlement of contract were effected at 19½c; cargoes held at 19¾c; 10,000 bbls were sold for September and October delivery at 19¾c; cases range at 25a25½c with a small trade from shipper; city naptha held at 11 a11½c; western 10½a11c; Philadelphia delivery—market quiet at 19½a19⅝c for refined on short deliveries.

OIL CITY, June 11.—Market quiet at $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 11.—Market quiet at $2 30.

TIDIOUTE, June 11.—Market weak with $2 25 bid.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—Market weaker; no transactions as yet.

ROUSEVILLE, June 11.—The market was quiet anp dull at $2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—Market firm; straw white 19¼a19½c; crude 8⅝c; cases 24½c; sales none; futures for July at 19¾c; August 19¾c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of stock by the various railroads that centre at the Union Yards were about up to the average, reaching some 800 head; besides this there were several droves, including lots received from Butler, Washington and Mercer counties. The quality of the offerings was good—a great many of them ranging from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. Most of the butchers say the cattle were too heavy. The result was that small and medium sized cattle had the preference and was more favored, and sold quicker at prices that were current at the date of our last general review; heavy cattle were not so easily disposed of.

STOCKERS.

The number of stock cattle on sale today was small. The quality of the stock was good, and most all of it was bought on order. Very few cattle are coming here at the present time. The demand has fallen off considerably on account of the dry spell and those who, a few week ago, would have bought 30 head of cattle, now do not want one-third that number. However prices are high and the market steady.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale was fair. The number ruled steady and firm for good cows, but weak and slow on common lots. There were several head left over which the owners intended to take to the Pittsburgh Cow Market. Prices for prime cows steady; common, bad.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 steers	$6 75
Extra 1,200	6 50
Prime 1,100	6 10a6 25
Fair 1,000	6 00
Fair	5 75a5 90
Common	4 50a5 50
Bulls	3 50a4 50
Stockers	5 25a5 50
Cows	4 00a4 50
Fresh cows	35 00a60 00

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale were large, exceeding in the aggragate 1,400 head. The quality of the stock presented a variety of kinds and grades. Prices ruled dull and sales were made at a decline from last week's prices of from ½ to ¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMB SALES.

John Farly sold 51 head of lambs at $2 00a3 75 per head.

John Gallagher 40 head do averaging 70 lbs at $3 50 per head.

N. Jackson sold 70 head of sheep at $3 00 a5 00 per cwt.; 20 do lambs at $2 50a3 25 per cwt.

John Flemer sold 40 head of Butler county sheep at $4 25 per cwt.

J. Ackerman sold 80 head of Washington county sheep at $4 00a5 75 per cwt.

J. Stewart sold 70 head of sheep at $2 75 a3 75 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last review has been fair of through, and light of way stock. The sales could not be termed large although a fair business was transacted. The quality of the stock offered could only be termed fair; for extra and prime descriptions there was no sale; it seems rather singular, but is nevertheless true, that the low grades of cattle are in the best demand and bring better prices relatively than good stock. The market toward the close ruled firm and was active with a decidedly better feeling than at the opening. The attendance of buyers was good and most of the stock that was held at reasonable figures changed hands.

STOCK CATTLE.

The receipts of stock during the past week have been lighter. The demand for this class of cattle continues good though buyers complain a good deal about the prices asked. They say there is no money in grazing, but still they all go home with some stock. Prices are high and cattle are getting scarce as the season advances.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 50
Extra 1,400	6 50
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 25
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 12a6 25
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair 1,000	5 50a5 75
Bulls	3 75a4 50
Stockers	5 25a5 50
Cows	$34 00a60 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair and the demand has fallen off; the consequence is that trade drags along slowly at prices that are not satisfactory to holders. The warm weather is unsuitable for business and tends to depress the market, besidesthere are a good many contracted hogs coming in at the present time. The general impression seems to be that persons handling hogs are losing money. The present rates are as follows:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 00
Prime do	4 75a4 90
Prime Yorkers	4 50a4 65

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was a light one, the quality fair and the market improved towards the close and the pens were cleared by sales and shipments prices favored holders. The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$5 65
do 95 do	5 25a5 50
Prime 90 do	5 25
do 85 do	5 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The receipts continue light; they were, however, fully up with the demand which for some time past has been very limited; the fact is there is a little misunderstanding among dealers that will necessarily have to be adjusted before the market will open up; correct figures are not to be had just now. The nominal rates are as follows:

Fine fleece	43a45c.
Tub washed	37a42c
Combing	45a48c.
Medium fleece	35a40c.
Common fleece	25a30c.
Pulled wool	35a38c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

Money was easy at 4a5 per cent. Sterling firmer 8⅞a9⅝ for sixty day, closing at 9 and 10a10⅛ for sight.

Gold was lower, declining from 117⅛ to 117⅛ and closing at 17⅛ with increased activity. Loans were made at 4a1 per cent. for carrying, and flat for currency. The clearings were 46,000,000. Treasury disbursements $869,000, mostly in the redemption 5-20 bonds. It appears that the heavy disbursements yesterday were in the main a mere book entry of specie shipment $922,000 to-day, over 50,000 was gold. Governments quiet, but firm. State bonds steady. The stock market has been moderately active in a few leading shares, but otherwise quiet and featureless. Towards midday stock was freely pressed for sale by the Bears, resulting in a decline of ⅛a2¼ per cent. Western Union bore the brunt of attack and fell from 82⅝ to 81½. In the afternoon there was a recovery to 82¼. The general market closing firm at a reaction of ⅛a1 per cent. from the lowest point. German holders of Erie enacted 6¼ per day for use of stock.

The chief fluctuations were St. Paul 50¾, 51⅛, 49⅝, 50¼; Pacific Mail 39⅜, 40⅛, 40. In the afternoon 1500 shares were sold out under the rule. Lake Shore 91⅜, 90⅞; Wabash 65¼, 66; C. C. & I. C. 27¾, 27⅝; St. Joseph 34¼, 32; Erie 63a63¾; New York Central 100⅞, 100¾; Ohio 37⅝, 37⅛; Rock Island 108¾, 108¼; Union Pacific 27¼, 27⅜. The actual earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central for March were $419,000, an increase of $37,734 over March 1872.

DRY GOODS.

The market for cotton goods was quiet, but prices were generally steady. Nashua were 9¼a10; bleached and brown sheetings reduced 2½c per yard. Spragues and dunnells light and medium fancy prints reduced to 10c. Heavy fancy cassimeres and overcoatings medium grades, selling well to the clothing trade. Low priced cassimeres, jeans and satinets were dull.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton higher and more doing; middling upland 19¼c; sales of futures at 10,200; July 19 13-16; August 19 15 16; September 18 13-16; October 18¼. Flour lower; receipts of 170,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 40a5 80; common to good $6 30a6 80; good to choice $6 80a7 70; extra Ohio $6 60a9 40. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Whisky a shade firmer at 93½a94c. Wheat less active; receipts of 90,000 bushels; No. 3 old $1 50; No. 2 spring $1 50a1 53. Rye quiet at 94a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; soft new mixed western 54a54½c; fair to good steamer 55a57c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts of 100,000 bushals; white western 50a52½c; black 43a45c. Eggs firm; western 18½a19c. Leather dull and lower at 30a30½c. Wool quiet; new extra Ohio 50c. Hops quiet at 35a50 for '72. Hay dull; prime $23a25. Sugar dull at 7¾a8⅝. Rice quiet at 7¼a8¼c. Crude petroleum 8⅝c; refined 19¾c. Provisions—new mess pork $16,50a16 52. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 11¾a12c. Middles quiet; long clear 8c, short clear 8½c. Lard weak; western steam 9c; kettle 9¼c. Butter in fair request at 15a20c. Cheese 11¼a14c. Metals—Manufactured copper lower; Ingot Lake 29½a30c cash. Pig iron unchanged. Bar unchanged; Russia sheet $16 25a18 00 in gold. Nails dull and irreguiar; cut $4 65a5 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Cotton steady at 18¼c. Flour dull at $7 25 at 7 74. Wheat quiet $1 48 at 1 50. Corn dull at 45c. Rye quiet at 72c. Oates dull 36c at 44c. Barley normal. Groceries steady. Butter easier, not lower. Cheese quite and unchanged. Provisions firmer; Mess pork held at $16 25c at $16 75c. Lard steady; steam 8¼c; kettle held at 8¼c. Buck Meats firmer; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib sides 8¼c; 8¾. Bacon firmer. Shoulders 7¼c. Clear rich sides 9¼. Clear sides 9½c. Jobbing sales: Whiskey steady at 89c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, 11.—Wheat quiet. No spring $1 30a1 31. No 2 $1 26¼. No 3 spot $1 26 June. Corn steady; 36c bid spot; 37¾c July; 40a41c August. Oats dull; No 2 28c spot or June; 29¾a29½c July. Rye scarce and firm. No 2 61½c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $15 80a15 82. Lard dull and lower at $8 40. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm; sales sugar cured hams 13 pounds average, 14½c. Whisky steady at $90.

Robbed of Health.

The richest of us is poor indeed. The summer pleasant and enjoyable as it is, is very apt to lay us open to this kind of depredation. The high temperatur, weakens the body and impairs its vitality, and as the strength and energy of the system declines, disease following in the trail of debility, obtains a foo hold somewhere in the frame, in the stomach, perhaps, or liver, or head, or the bowels, or the nerves. In the summer, therefore, it is of great importance to keep the body strong, and all its functions in healthy activity. To promote, for rather to insure this condition of the human machine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard tonec of the age, is the one thing needful. As a wholesome invigorant it stands at the head of all medicines of the class to which it belongs. But this is only one of its many valuable properties. Its mild and painless cathartic action, its antibilious properties, and the certainty with which it eliminates from the blood and other animal fluids all acrid matter that tends to produce or foster disease, almost entitle this wonderful preventive and curative, to the much abused appellation, a universal medicine. It is so harmless that the most delicate female invalid may take it with safety, yet so powerful that no form of bilious or nervous disease, no phase of indigestion, no case of chronic constipation, no type of intermittent fever, can resist its sanitary operation.

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